

2014 Introduction

Background

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,500 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers were available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates.

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

Industry Classification

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. The NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical

services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

Survey records

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupation, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

Survey estimates

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire industry population. Industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

Survey users

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

Summary data

Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases.

Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses.

Incidence rate calculations

The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases.

Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work-time. One measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost work-time cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

Incidence rate calculations

Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2014 Summary Data

All industries

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 3.3 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2014. This rate was unchanged from 2013.
- There were 71,500 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2014 in all industries, including state and local government.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2014 was 3.1. This rate was unchanged from 2013.
- There were 67,300 *injuries* in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2014.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 19.4.
 - The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 11.2 in 2014.
- There were 4,200 total *illnesses* in all industries, including state and local government in 2014.
 - There were 2,400 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 57.1 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private industry

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for private industry in Missouri for 2014 was 3.2. This rate was unchanged from the 2013 rate.
- There were 59,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2014.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2014 was 3.0. This rate was also unchanged from the 2013 rate.
- There were 56,000 *injuries* in Missouri private industry in 2014.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2014 was 16.2.
 - The incidence rate was 10.2 for the all other illnesses category.
- There were 3,000 total nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2014.
 - There were 1,900 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 63.3 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private industry goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 4.1 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*.
- There were 14,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2014. These accounted for 25.0 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS 21) had an incidence rate of 2.6, statistically significantly increased from the 2013 rate.
- Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), wood product manufacturing (NAICS 321) and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly increased in 2014 over 2013. Petroleum and coal products manufacturing (NAICS 324) had a statistically significantly lower incidence rate in 2014 from 2013.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 3.7 in 2014.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 13,400 in 2014. These accounted for 23.9 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 38.9 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in 2014.
 - The incidence rate was 24.9 for the all other illnesses category. The incidence rate for all other illnesses was statistically significantly increased from the 2013 rate.
- There were 1,400 total *illness* cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2014. These cases accounted for 46.7 percent of the private industry *illness* cases.
 - There were 900 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 64.3 percent of the goods-producing *illness* cases. The number of illnesses in the all other illnesses category was statistically significantly increased from 2013.

Private industry service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.9 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2014.
- There were 44,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2014. These accounted for 74.8 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- Within the private industry health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62), the incidence rate for hospitals (NAICS 622) was statistically significantly less in 2014 than 2013.
- Within the private industry transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49), the incidence rate for truck transportation (NAICS 484) was statistically significantly higher in 2014 than 2013 and the incidence rate for couriers and messengers (NAICS 492) was statistically significantly lower.
- Within the private industry other services (except public administration) sector (NAICS 81), religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations (NAICS 813) had a statistically significantly lower incidence rate in 2014 from 2013.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.8.
- There were 42,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2014. These accounted for 76.1 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for private industry service-providing sectors was 10.7 in 2014. This rate was statistically significantly less than the 2013 rate.
 - The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 6.6. This rate was also statistically significantly less than the 2013 rate.
- There were 1,600 cases of occupational *illnesses* in private industry service-providing sectors in 2014. These cases accounted for 53.3 percent of the *illness* cases in private industry.
 - There were 1,000 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 62.5 percent of the total private industry service-providing *illness* cases.

State Government

State Government goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 4.7 in 2014, unchanged from 2013.
 - The incidence rate for State Government goods-producing sectors is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry goods-producing sectors.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the construction sector (NAICS 23) and heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 4.7, unchanged from 2013.
 - The incidence rate for the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction in State Government is statistically significantly higher than in Private Industry.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 4.4 in 2014.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* was 4.4 for the construction sector as well as heavy and civil engineering construction.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

Local Government

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government was 3.8 in 2014.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry.
- There were 7,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government was 3.4 in 2014.
- There were 7,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri Local Government in 2014 was 32.1.

- Local Government had an incidence rate of 6.2 for all other illnesses.
- The total number of *illness* cases for Missouri Local Government in 2014 was 700 cases.
 - There were 100 *illnesses* in the all other illness category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 14.3 percent of the *illness* category.

Local Government service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.9 in 2014.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government service-providing sectors is not statistically significantly different from the incidence rate for Private Industry service-providing sectors.
- There were 7,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for all of the *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government.
- The incidence rate for Local Government transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) was 2.1 in 2014. This rate was statistically significantly lower than the 2013 rate.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government transportation and warehousing was statistically significantly lower than the Private Industry transportation and warehousing rate.
- The incidence rate for the Local Government health care and social services sector (NAICS 62) was 6.2 in 2014. The 2014 incidence rate was statistically significantly higher than the 2013 rate.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government health care and social services was statistically significantly higher than the Private Industry health care and social services rate.
- The incidence rate for Local Government hospitals (NAICS 622) in 2014 was statistically significantly higher than the 2013 rate.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government hospitals was statistically significantly higher than the rate for Private Industry hospitals.
- The incidence rate for Local Government nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS 623) was statistically significantly lower in 2014 than in 2013.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government nursing and residential care facilities was statistically significantly lower than the rate for Private Industry nursing and residential care facilities.

Injuries

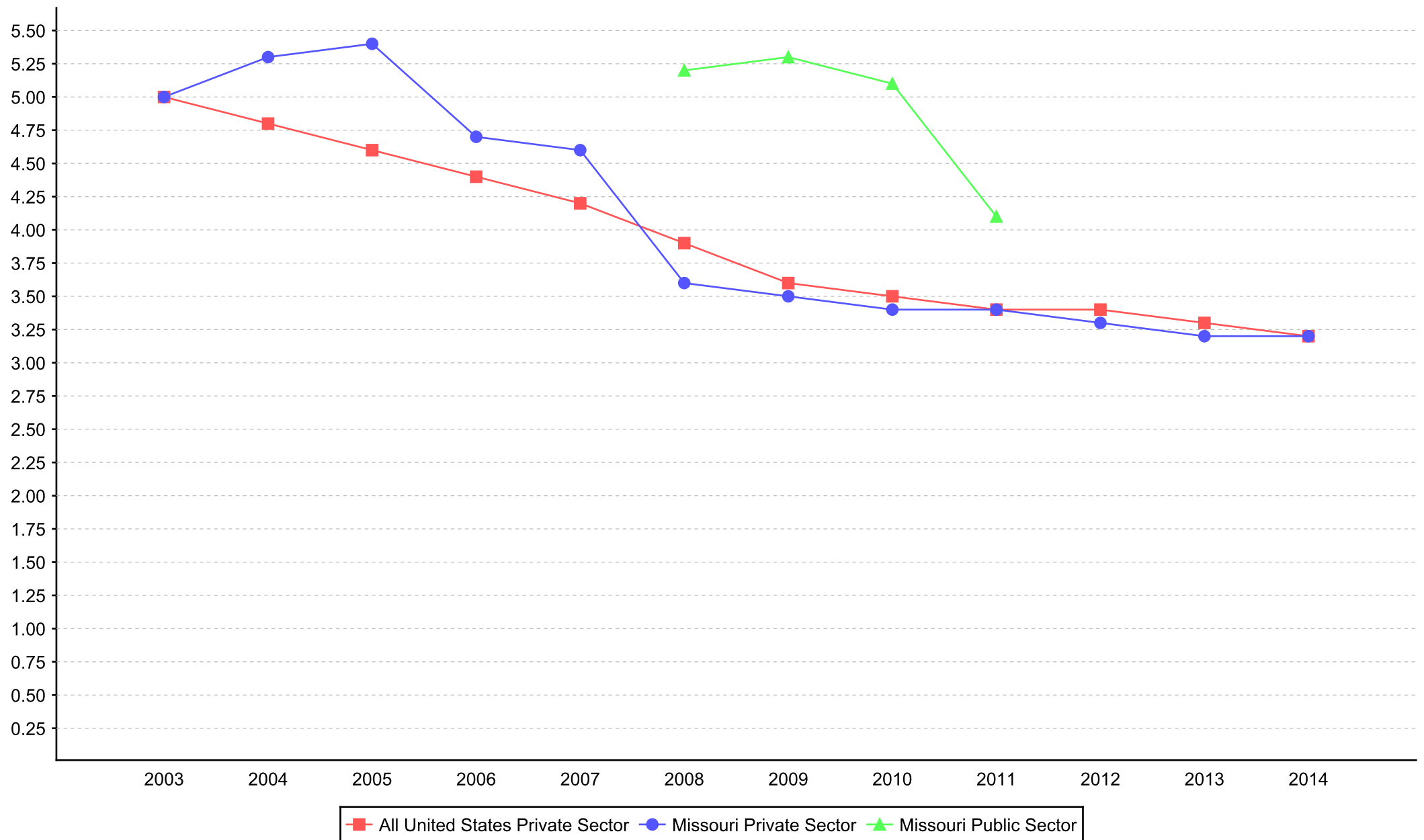
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 3.5 in 2014.
- There were 7,200 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for all of the *injuries* in Local Government.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2014

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-
2014	3.2	3.2	-

Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

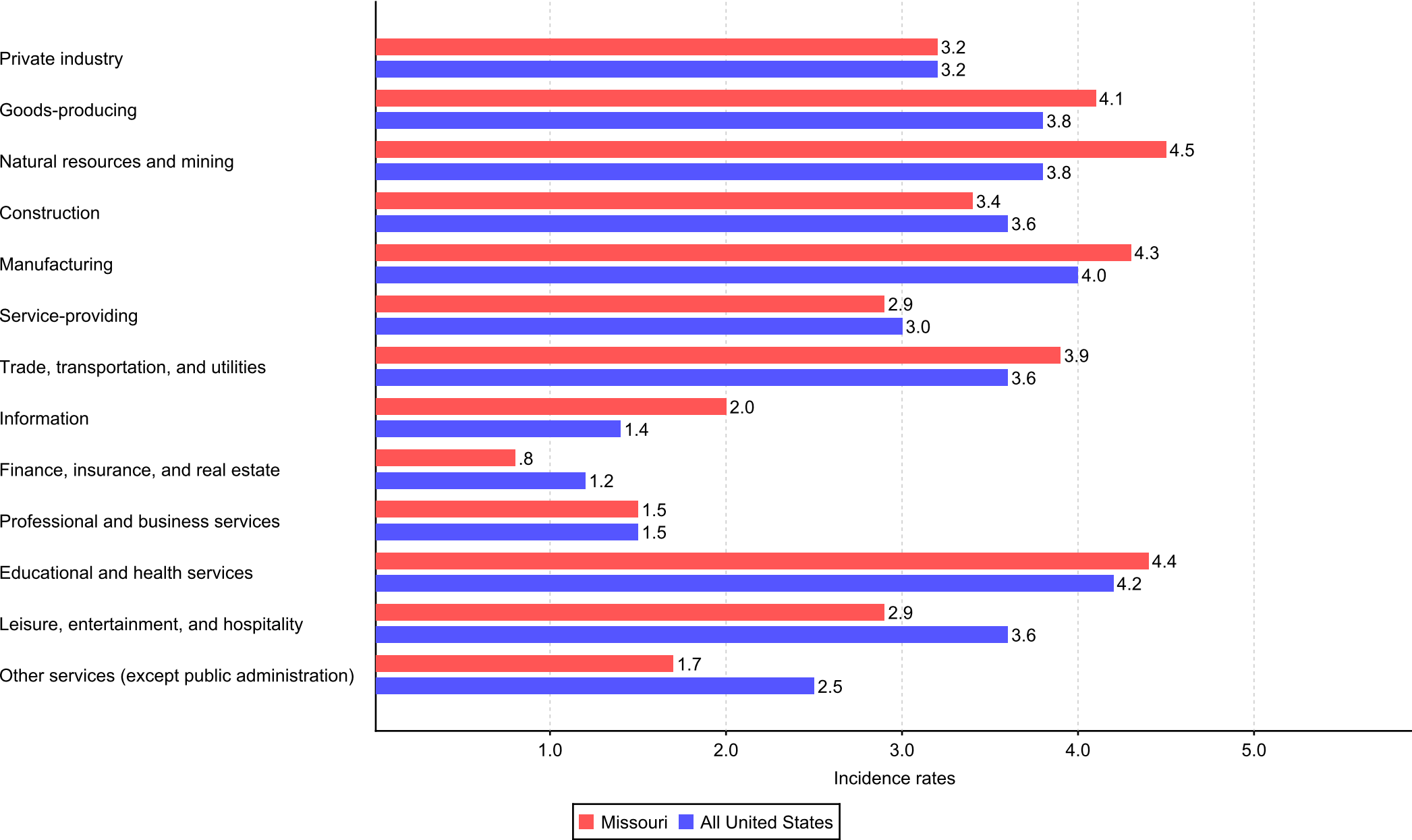


Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2014

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	3.2	3.2
Goods-producing	4.1	3.8
Natural resources and mining	4.5	3.8
Construction	3.4	3.6
Manufacturing	4.3	4.0
Service-providing	2.9	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.9	3.6
Information	2.0	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	1.2
Professional and business services	1.5	1.5
Educational and health services	4.4	4.2
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.9	3.6
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	2.5

Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

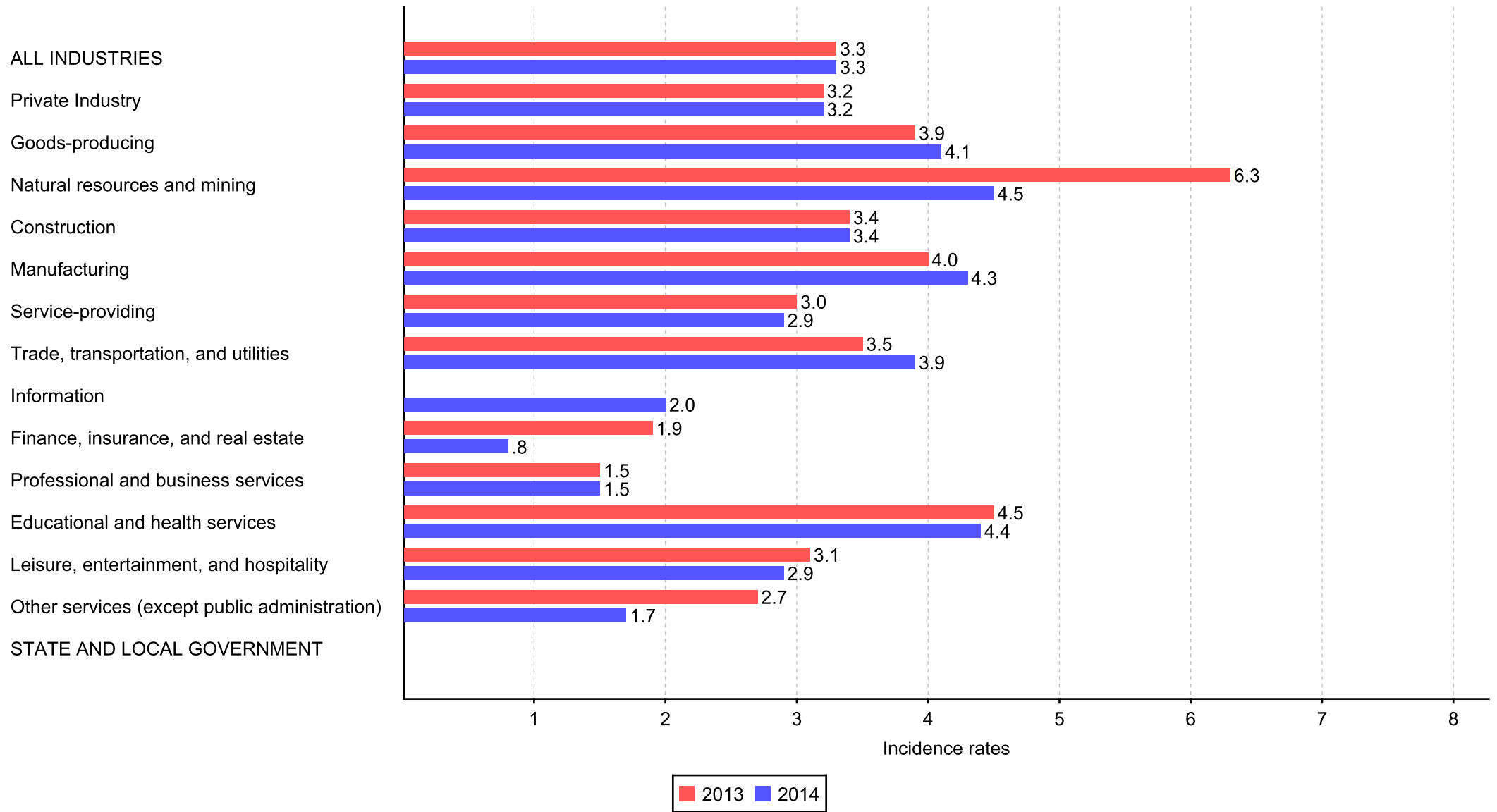


Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2013 & 2014

Industry	2013	2014
ALL INDUSTRIES	3.3	3.3
Private Industry	3.2	3.2
Goods-producing	3.9	4.1
Natural resources and mining	6.3	4.5
Construction	3.4	3.4
Manufacturing	4.0	4.3
Service-providing	3.0	2.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.5	3.9
Information	-	2.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.9	0.8
Professional and business services	1.5	1.5
Educational and health services	4.5	4.4
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.1	2.9
Other services (except public administration)	2.7	1.7
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	-	-

Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2013 & 2014

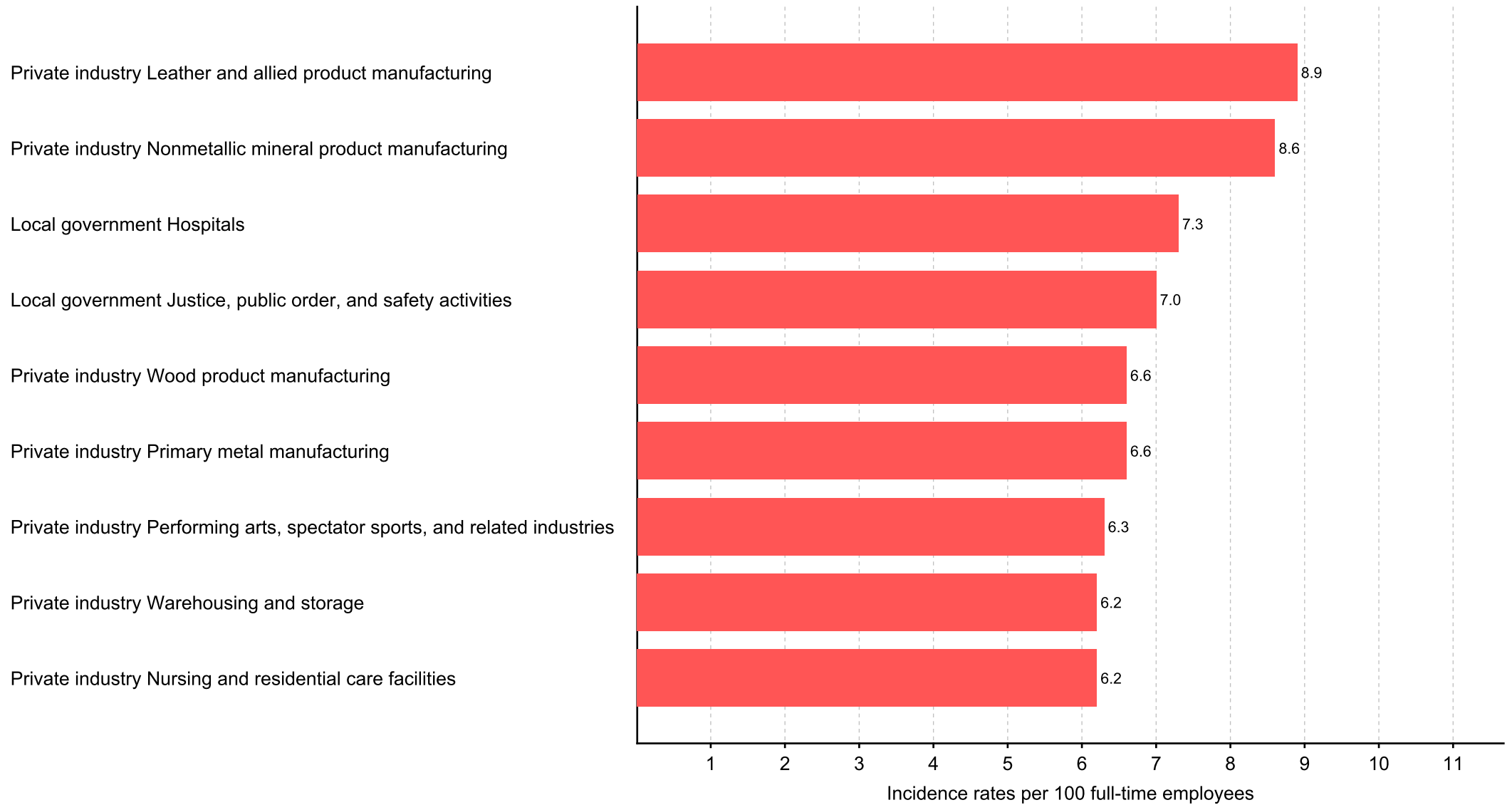
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2014

Industry	Value
Private industry Leather and allied product manufacturing	8.9
Private industry Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	8.6
Local government Hospitals	7.3
Local government Justice, public order, and safety activities	7.0
Private industry Wood product manufacturing	6.6
Private industry Primary metal manufacturing	6.6
Private industry Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	6.3
Private industry Warehousing and storage	6.2
Private industry Nursing and residential care facilities	6.2

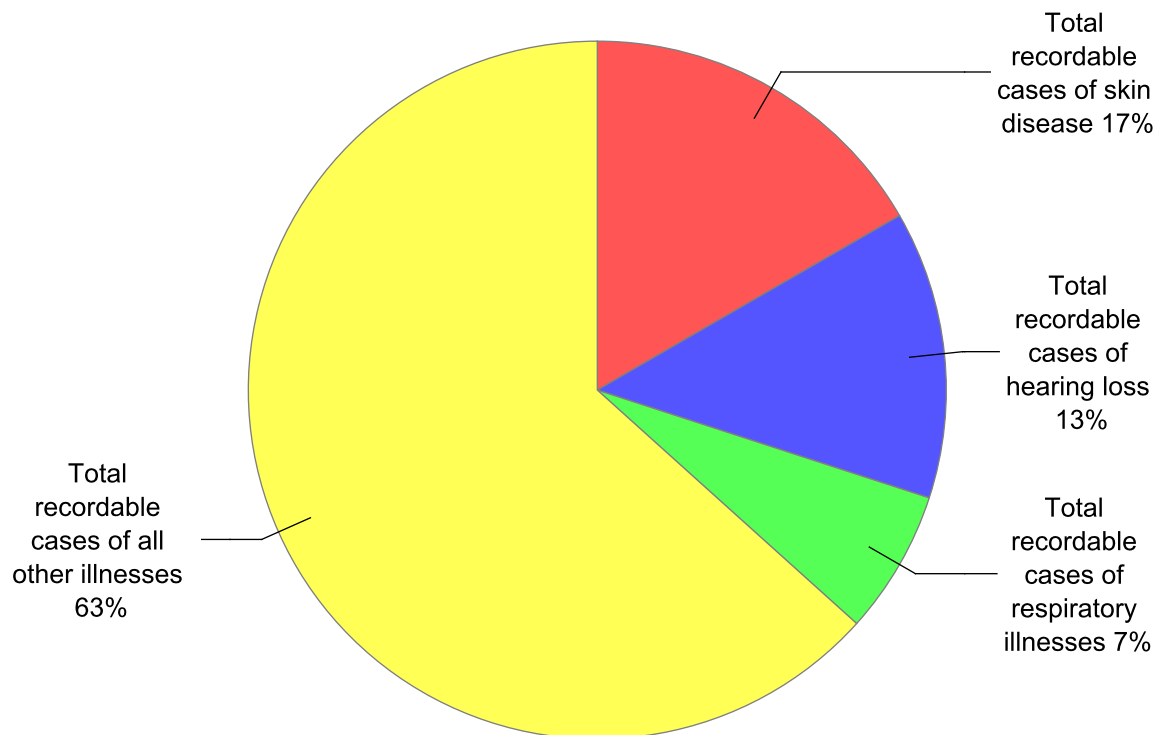
Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2014

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.5
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.4
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.2
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	1.9

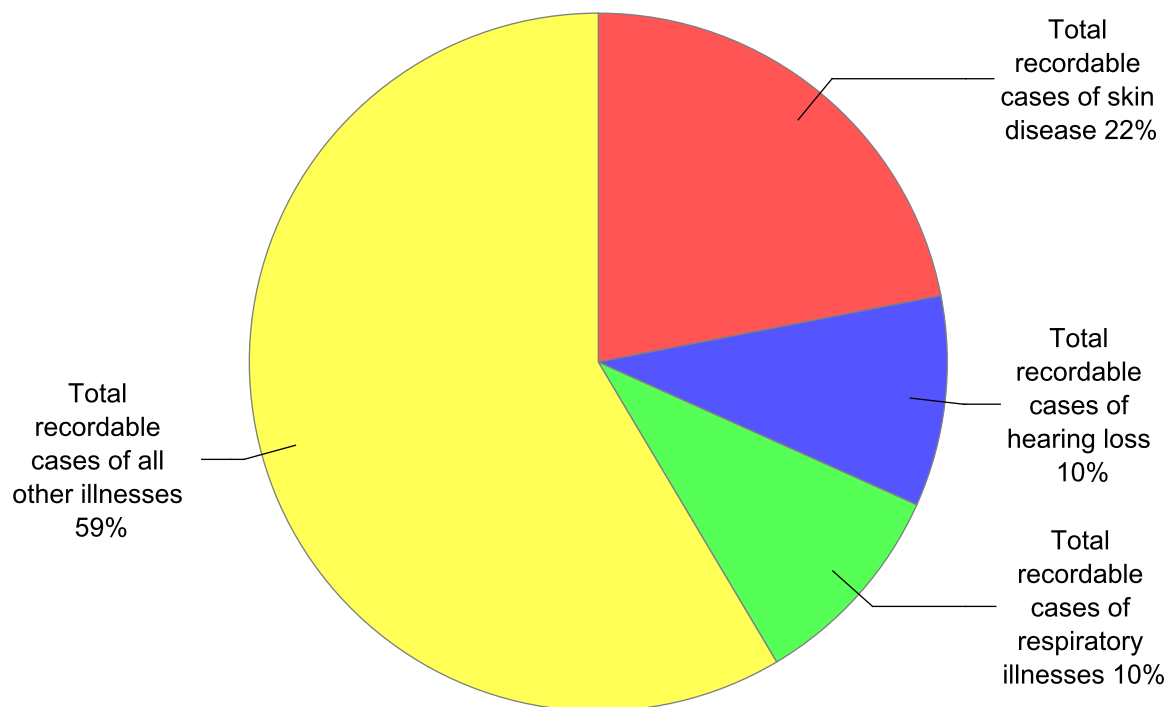
Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2014

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.9
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.4
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.4
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.4

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2014

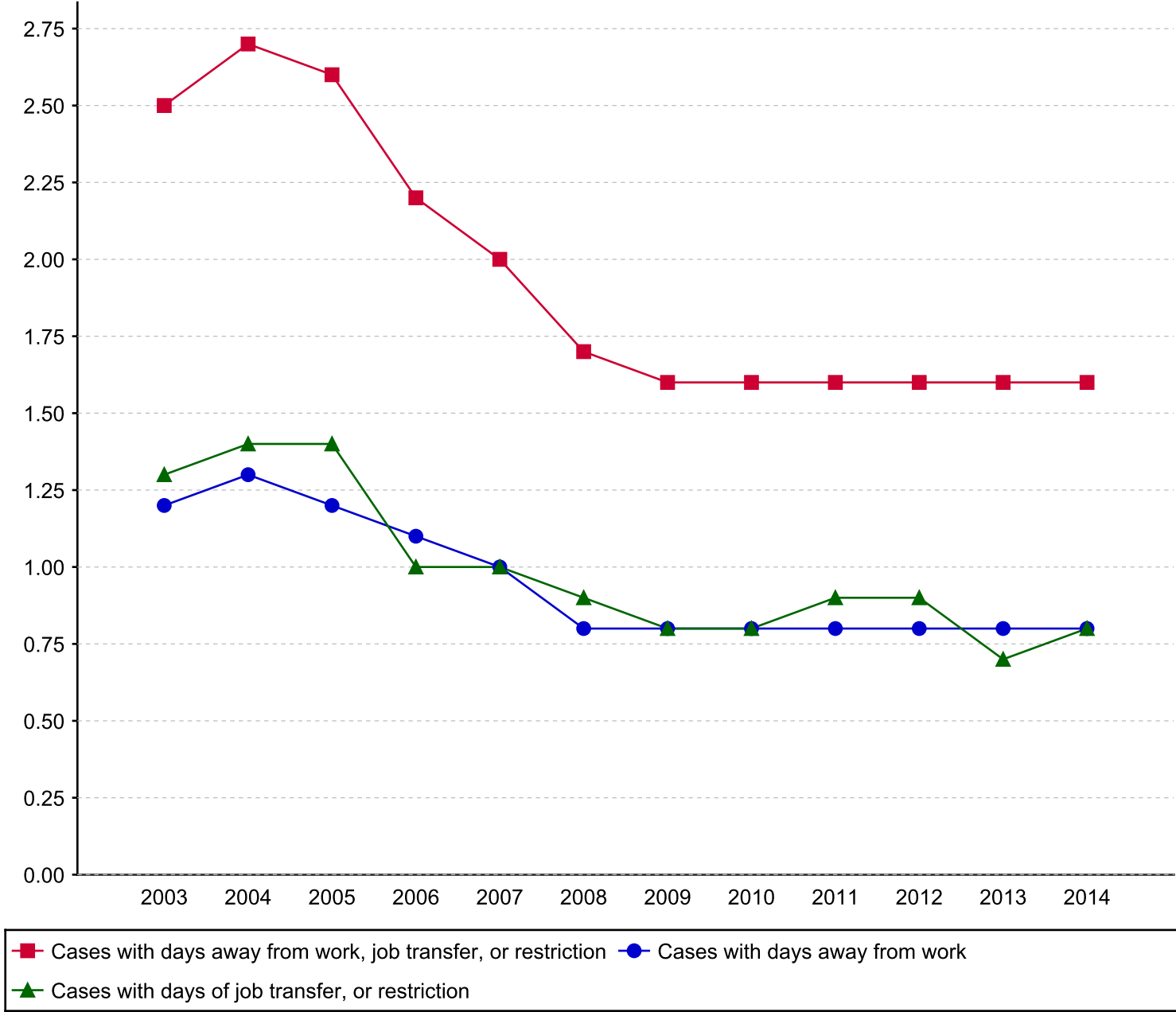
State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	-
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	-
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	-

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2014

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8

Chart 6. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

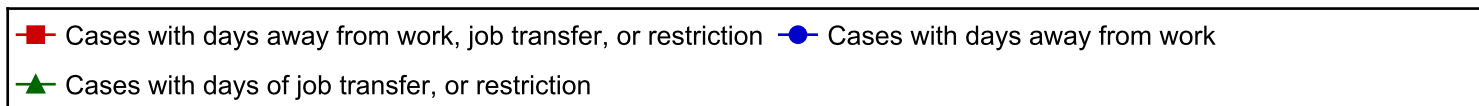
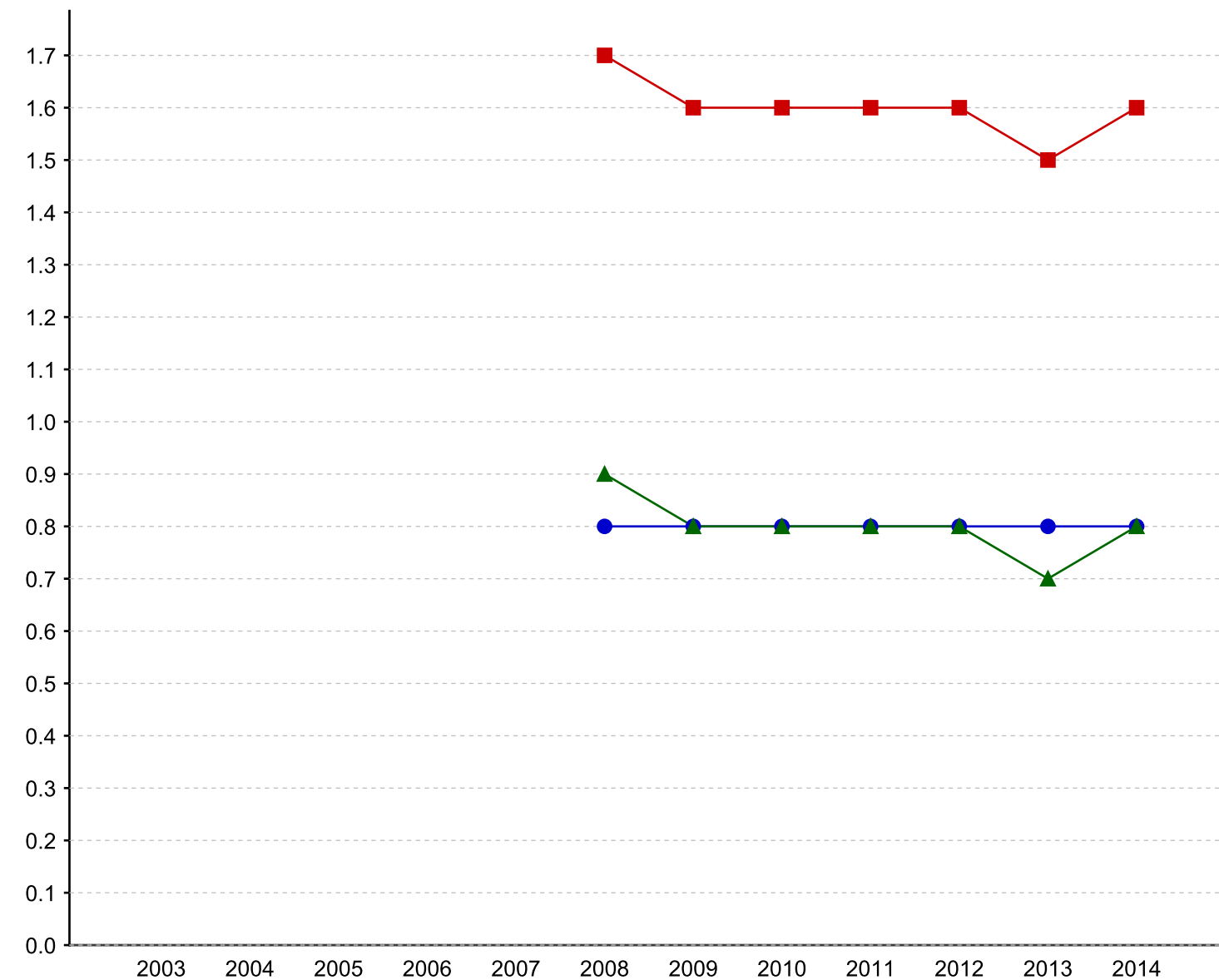


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2014

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2014

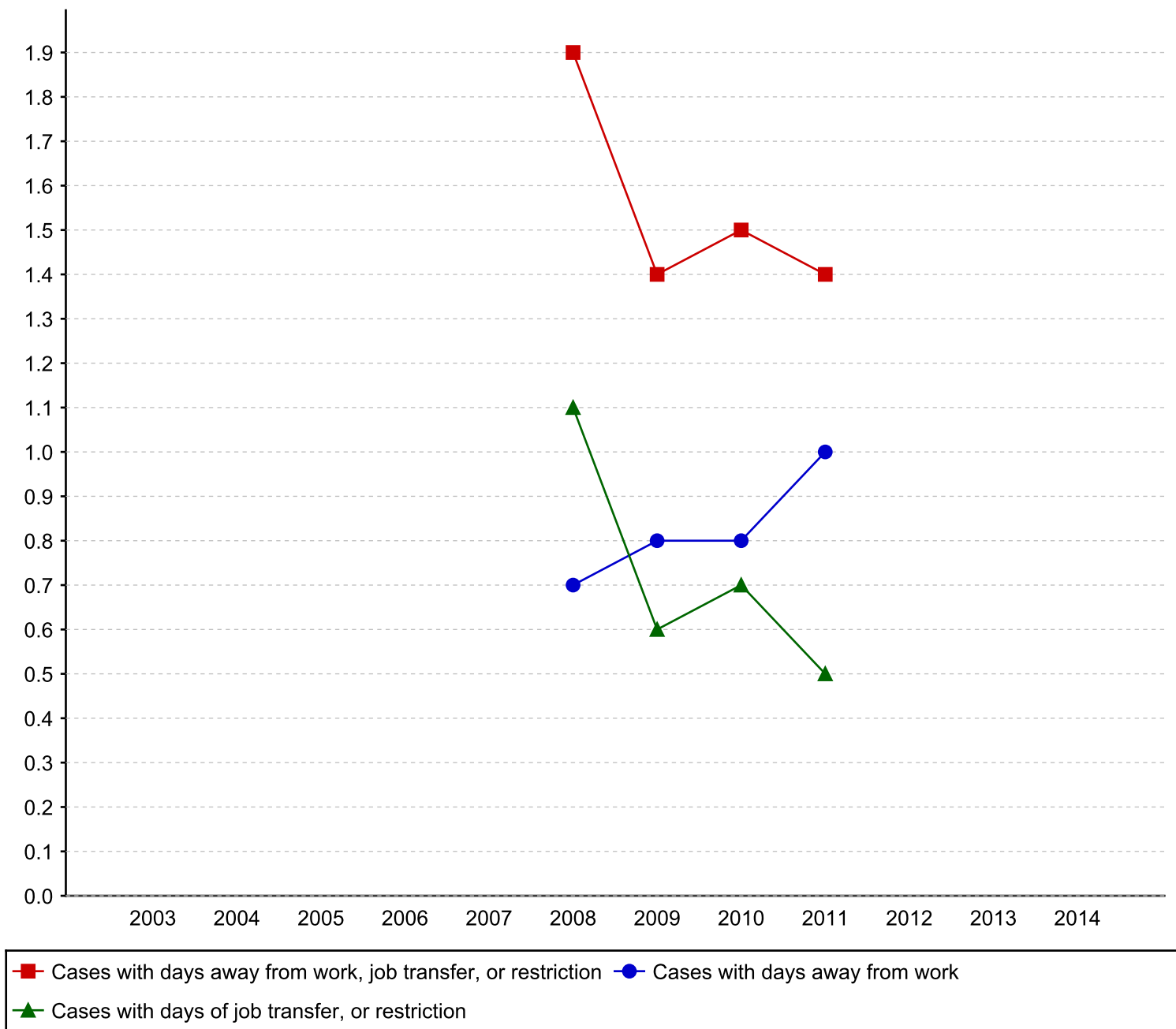
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2014

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

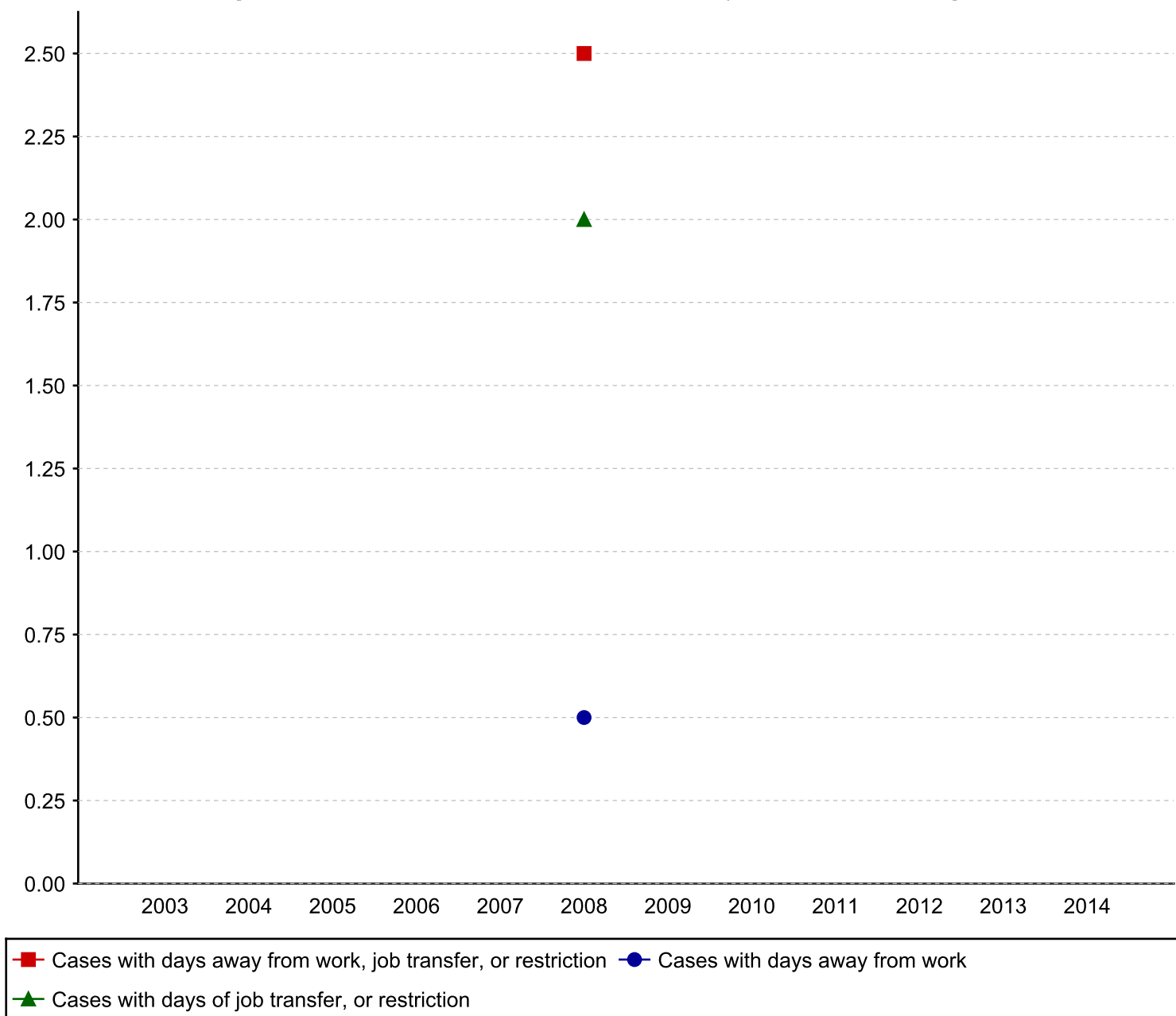


Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2014

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2014

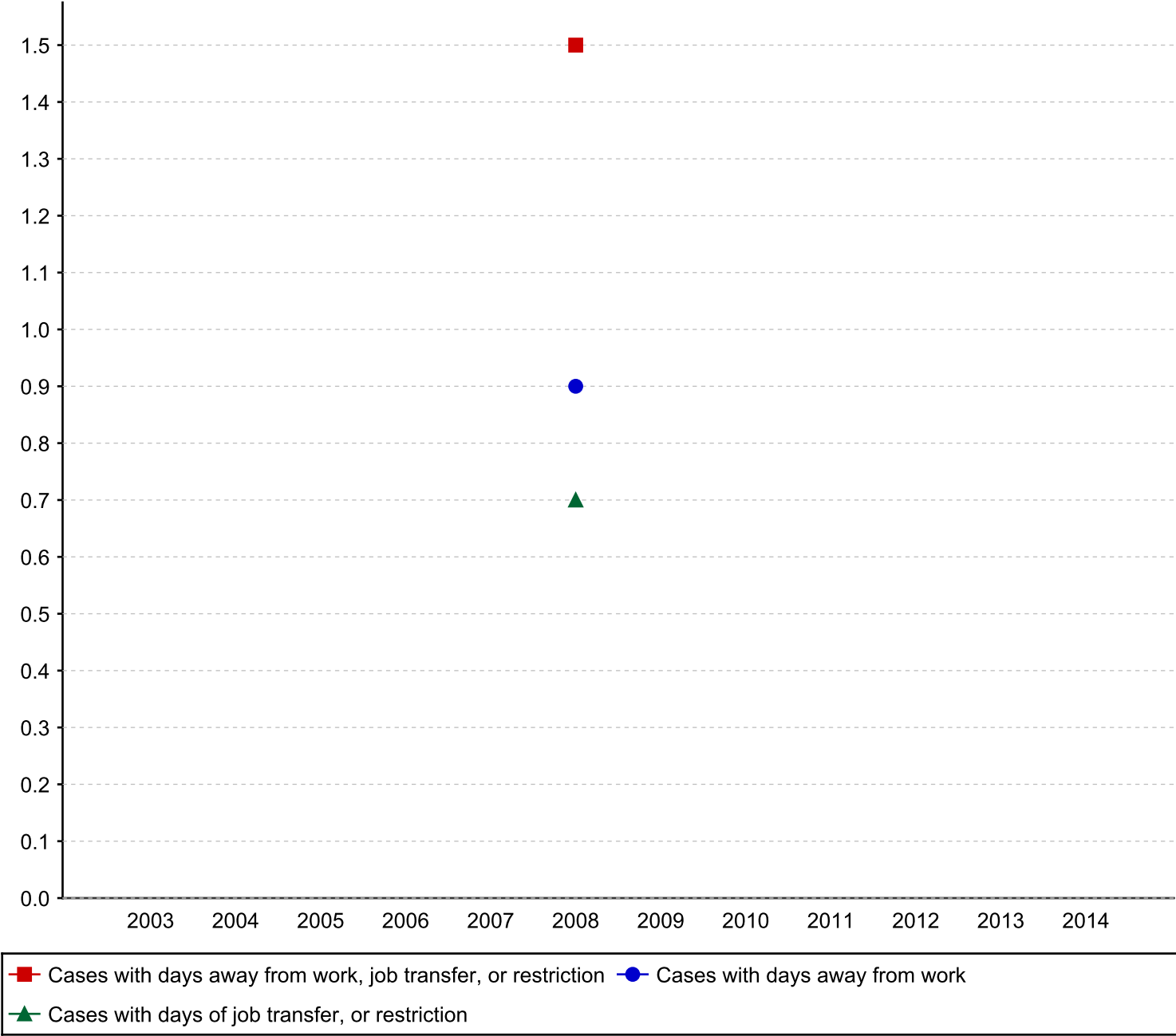
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2014

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-

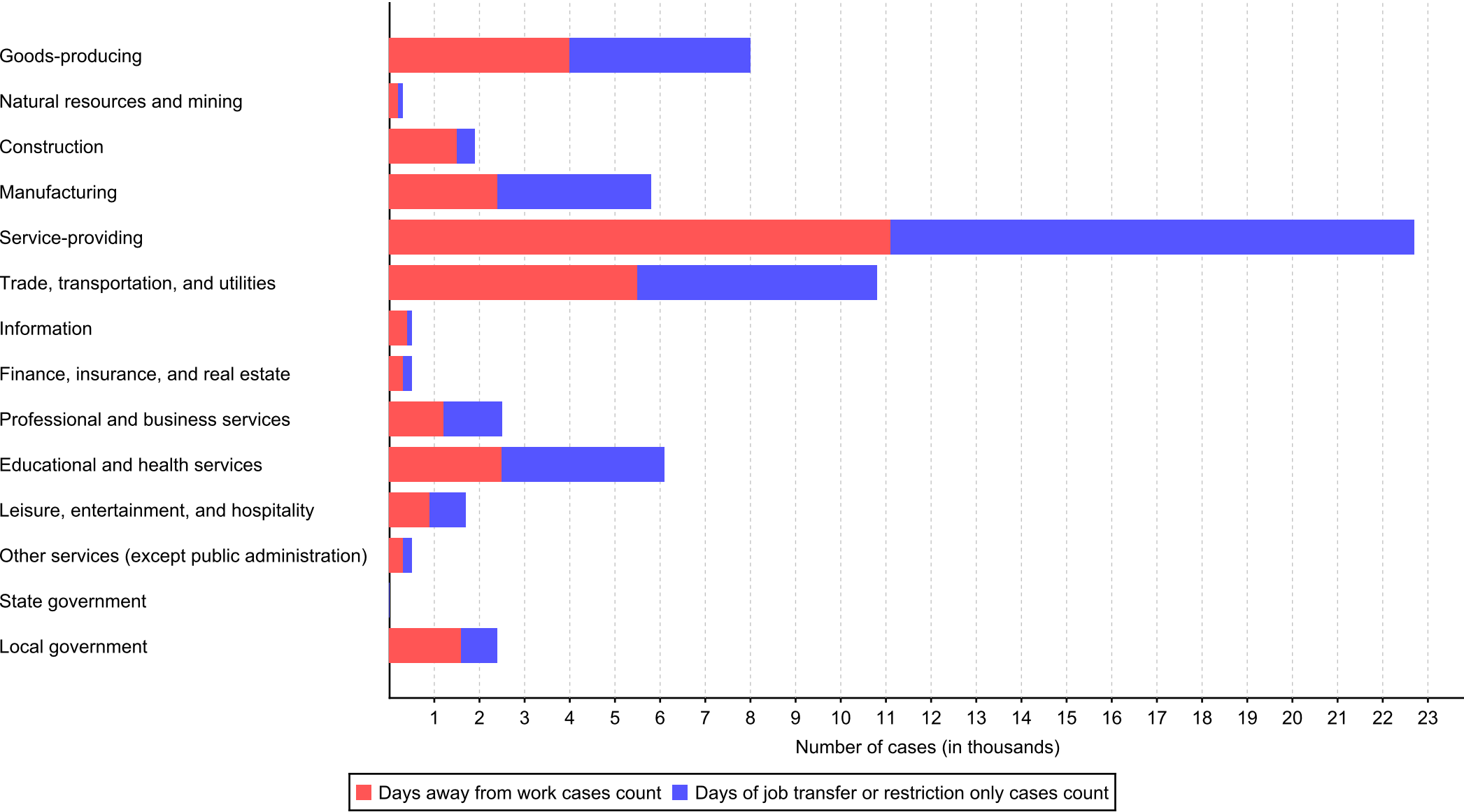
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2014

Industry	DAFW	DJTR
Goods-producing	4.0	4.0
Natural resources and mining	0.2	0.1
Construction	1.5	0.4
Manufacturing	2.4	3.4
Service-providing	11.1	11.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5.5	5.3
Information	0.4	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.3	0.2
Professional and business services	1.2	1.3
Educational and health services	2.5	3.6
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	0.9	0.8
Other services (except public administration)	0.3	0.2
State government	-	-
Local government	1.6	0.8

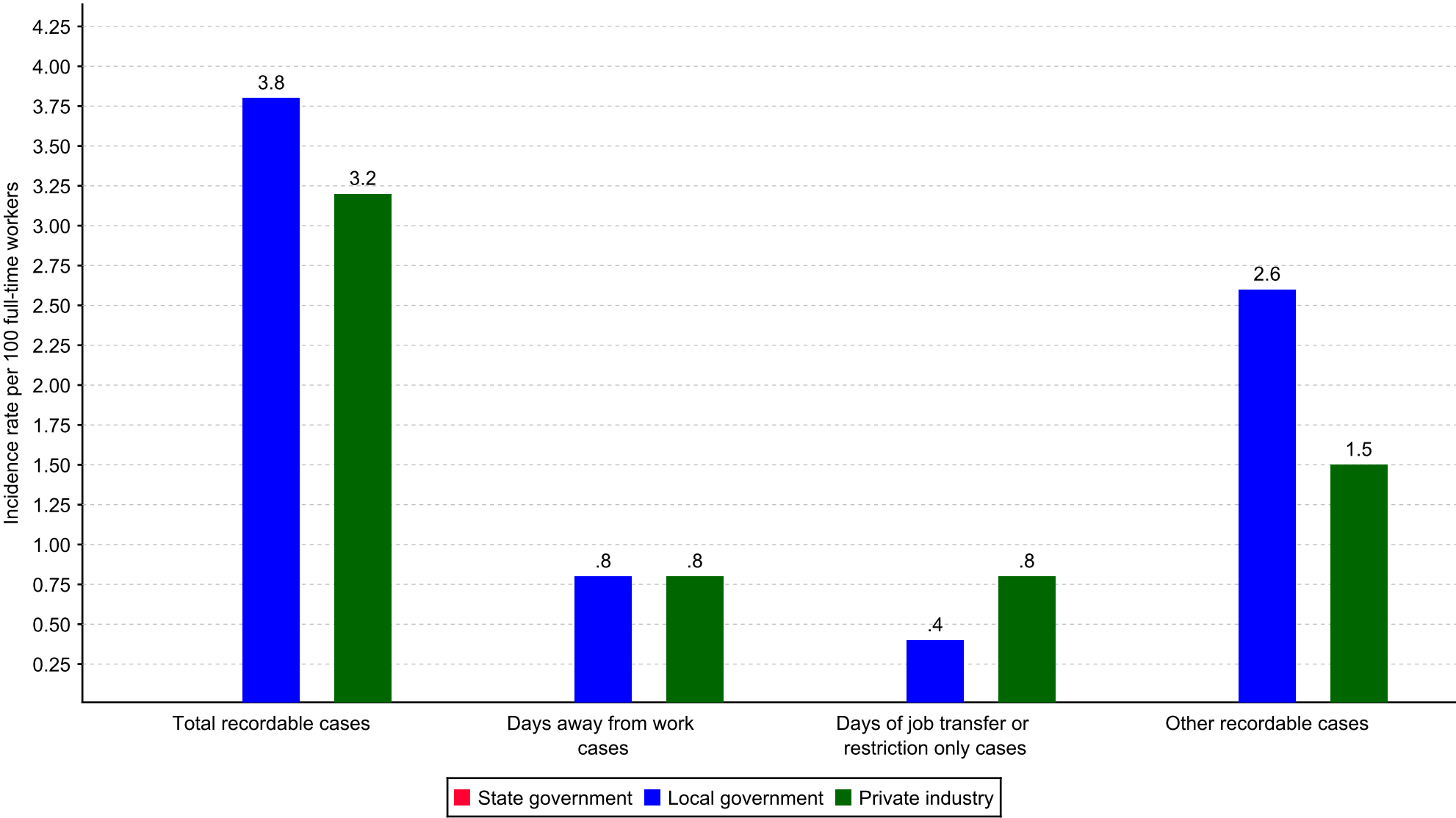
Chart 7.
Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction by private industry sector, state government, and local government,
Missouri, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2014

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	3.8	3.2
Days away from work cases	-	0.8	0.8
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.4	0.8
Other recordable cases	-	2.6	1.5

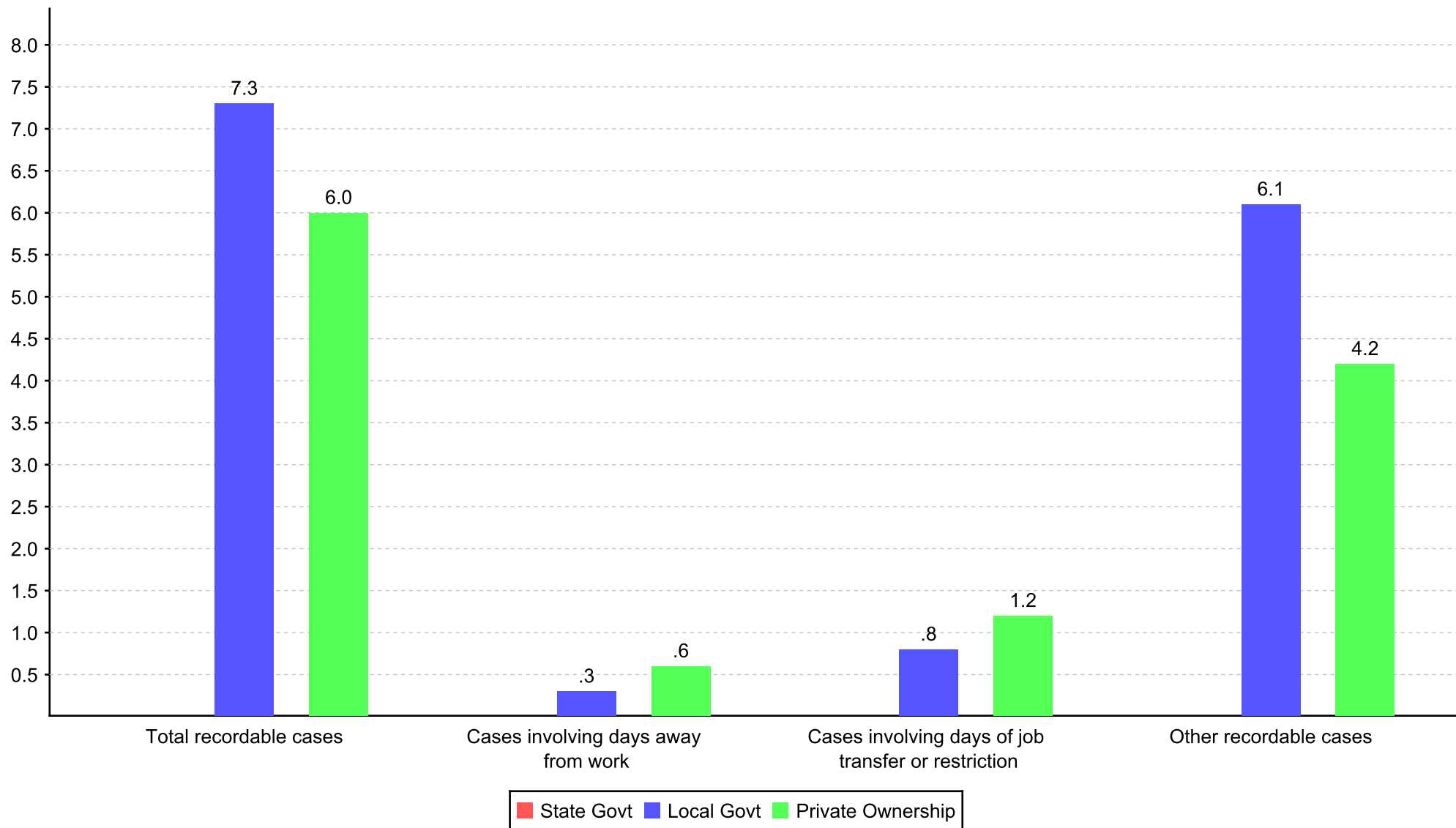
Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2014

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	7.3	6.0
Cases involving days away from work	-	0.3	0.6
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	0.8	1.2
Other recordable cases	-	6.1	4.2

Chart 9. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012-2014

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2012	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	4.1
2013	1.9	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.7
2014	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8

Chart 10. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, Missouri, 2012-2014
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

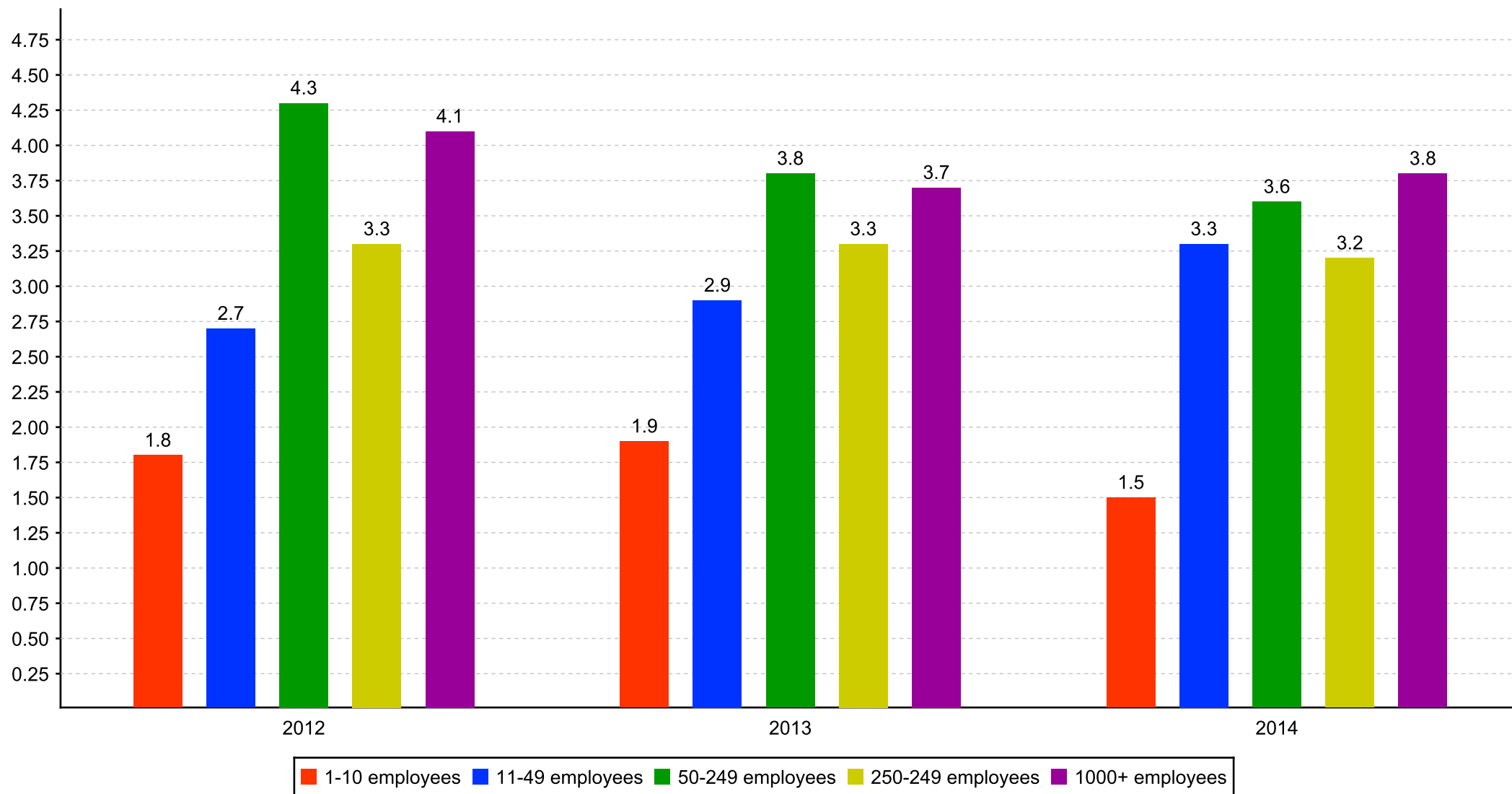


Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7
Private industry⁵		3.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Goods-producing⁵		4.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.9
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		4.5	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		5.7	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.5
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	4.4	3.6	--	0.5	0.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.7
Manufacturing		4.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1
Manufacturing		4.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1
Food manufacturing	311	4.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	8.9	5.3	2.9	2.4	3.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	1.9
Paper manufacturing	322	3.3	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.7	--	--	--	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.2	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.6	4.8	2.8	1.9	3.8
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.6	4.2	1.9	2.4	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	6.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	3.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	4.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.6	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Service-providing		2.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Wholesale trade		3.9	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.7	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.6
Retail trade		3.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.0	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.0
Food and beverage stores	445	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.7
Health and personal care stores	446	2.7	0.9	--	--	1.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.0	0.6	0.6	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
General merchandise stores	452	4.4	2.8	0.5	2.2	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁸		5.2	3.6	2.2	1.3	1.6
Truck transportation	484	6.0	4.2	2.9	1.3	1.8
Support activities for transportation	488	2.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Couriers and messengers	492	4.6	3.7	2.0	1.7	1.0
Warehousing and storage	493	6.2	4.3	2.3	2.0	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities		4.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.7
Utilities	221	4.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.7
Information		2.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
Information		2.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.6	0.3	--	0.2	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Finance and insurance		0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	--
Real estate	531	--	0.5	--	0.3	--
Rental and leasing services	532	3.0	2.4	1.5	--	0.5
Professional and business services		1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises		1.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.6	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational and health services		4.4	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.6
Educational services		1.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance		4.7	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8
Hospitals	622	6.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.2	3.6	1.1	2.5	2.5
Social assistance	624	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.2
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		4.1	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.3	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.9	1.0	--	--	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.4	2.2	0.5	1.7	1.3
Accommodation and food services		2.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.9
Accommodation	721	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.8
Food services and drinking places	722	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.0
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
Repair and maintenance	811	2.4	1.5	--	0.3	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.1	0.6	--	0.5	0.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.3	0.6	--	0.5	0.7
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Goods-producing⁵		4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Construction		4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Construction		4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Local government⁵		3.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.6
Goods-producing⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	--	--	--	--
Service-providing		3.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸		2.1	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3
Health care and social assistance		6.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.9
Hospitals	622	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	6.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.6	1.6	1.6	--	--
Public administration		5.1	2.4	2.3	--	2.7
Public administration		5.1	2.4	2.3	--	2.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	7.0	3.6	3.4	--	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 200,000 where, <div><div>N</div><div>=</div><div>number of injuries and/or illnesses</div></div><div><div>EH</div><div>=</div><div>total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</div></div><div><div>200,000</div><div>=</div><div>base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div></div></div> <div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div> <div>⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</div> <div>⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁹ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016</div>						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		71.5	34.5	18.2	16.3	37.0
Private industry⁴		59.1	30.7	15.2	15.5	28.4
Goods-producing⁴		14.8	8.0	4.0	4.0	6.9
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Construction of buildings	236	1.0	0.9	--	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Manufacturing		11.0	5.8	2.4	3.4	5.3
Manufacturing		11.0	5.8	2.4	3.4	5.3
Food manufacturing	311	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Service-providing		44.2	22.7	11.1	11.6	21.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		16.9	10.8	5.5	5.3	6.1
Wholesale trade		4.4	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Retail trade		7.8	4.6	2.1	2.5	3.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Food and beverage stores	445	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
Health and personal care stores	446	0.4	0.1	--	--	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.8
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.2	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.3
Truck transportation	484	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Support activities for transportation	488	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Utilities		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Utilities	221	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Information		1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Information		1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	--
Real estate	531	--	0.1	--	0.1	--
Rental and leasing services	532	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	(⁸)
Professional and business services		4.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises		0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		3.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Administrative and support services	561	2.9	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Educational and health services		14.6	6.1	2.5	3.6	8.5
Educational services		0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Health care and social assistance		13.9	5.9	2.4	3.5	8.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.6
Hospitals	622	6.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.9	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.6
Social assistance	624	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Accommodation and food services		4.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.9
Accommodation	721	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	3.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Repair and maintenance	811	0.5	0.3	--	0.1	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--	--
Local government⁴		7.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	5.4
Goods-producing⁴		(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		--	--	--	--	--
Construction		--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Service-providing		7.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3
Hospitals	622	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Public administration		2.1	1.0	0.9	--	1.1
Public administration		2.1	1.0	0.9	--	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.6	0.8	0.8	--	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<div><div>¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div><div>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div><div>³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</div><div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div><div>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div><div>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div><div>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div><div>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</div></div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016</div>						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2014

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government ³	3.3	1.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.4
Private industry ³	3.2	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8
Goods-producing ³	4.1	--	5.0	4.3	3.2	4.6
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	4.5	1.9	3.9	5.5	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.7	--	--	7.0	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.9	--	--
Construction	3.4	--	4.9	2.6	1.9	--
Manufacturing	4.3	2.2	5.3	4.8	3.2	4.6
Service-providing	2.9	1.4	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	3.9	1.2	4.7	4.1	4.9	4.4
Wholesale trade	3.9	--	--	3.5	4.7	--
Retail trade	3.4	1.2	3.8	4.0	--	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	5.2	--	4.5	5.0	6.7	5.4
Utilities	4.3	--	4.3	5.9	1.6	--
Information	2.0	--	3.0	1.2	1.1	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	--	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.3
Finance and insurance	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.7	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.3	--	4.5	--	--	--
Professional and business services	1.5	--	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.5	--	--	0.4	0.7	--
Management of companies and enterprises	1.2	--	--	1.6	0.6	1.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.7	--	3.5	3.1	1.3	2.1
Educational and health services	4.4	--	2.9	4.7	5.1	5.6
Educational services	1.9	--	--	1.6	2.1	--
Health care and social assistance	4.7	--	2.9	4.9	5.9	6.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.9	--	2.1	4.1	5.7	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.1	--	1.9	4.6	5.1	3.5
Accommodation and food services	2.7	--	2.1	4.0	6.4	--
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	--	1.7	2.5	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	--	1.7	2.5	--	--
State and local government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	3.8	--	4.0	3.1	4.5	6.2

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2014

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses □</p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year □</p> <p>200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). □</p> <p>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries. □</p> <p>⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁶ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016</p>						

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.1	67.3
Private industry⁴		3.0	56.0
Goods-producing⁴		3.7	13.4
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		4.0	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		5.0	0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.3	0.1
Construction		3.3	3.3
Construction		3.3	3.3
Construction of buildings	236	4.4	1.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	0.4
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	1.9
Manufacturing		3.8	9.7
Manufacturing		3.8	9.7
Food manufacturing	311	3.1	1.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	8.4	0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.4	0.4
Paper manufacturing	322	3.0	0.2
Printing and related support activities	323	2.2	0.3
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.7	(⁸)
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.8	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.0	0.6
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.4	0.5
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.9	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.7	1.7
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.7	0.9
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.4	0.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.1	1.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.6	0.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.5	0.1
Service-providing		2.8	42.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.8	16.5
Wholesale trade		3.9	4.4
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.7	1.2
Retail trade		3.3	7.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.0	1.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.1	0.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	3.9	0.9
Food and beverage stores	445	4.0	1.4
Health and personal care stores	446	2.7	0.4
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	0.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.0	0.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	0.2
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		5.0	4.1
Truck transportation	484	5.9	2.5
Support activities for transportation	488	2.6	0.3
Couriers and messengers	492	4.5	0.3
Warehousing and storage	493	6.2	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Utilities		4.1	0.5
Utilities	221	4.1	0.5
Information		1.9	1.0
Information		1.9	1.0
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.6	0.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	1.2
Finance and insurance		0.4	0.5
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.2	0.7
Rental and leasing services	532	3.0	0.3
Professional and business services		1.4	4.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.5	0.7
Management of companies and enterprises		1.2	0.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.6	3.0
Administrative and support services	561	2.5	2.8
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.6	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Educational and health services		4.1	13.8
Educational services		1.8	0.6
Health care and social assistance		4.4	13.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	2.3
Hospitals	622	5.7	5.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.9	3.7
Social assistance	624	3.2	1.4
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	4.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.9	1.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.2	0.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.1	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.3	0.6
Accommodation and food services		2.6	3.9
Accommodation	721	2.9	0.5
Food services and drinking places	722	2.6	3.4
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	0.9
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	2.2	0.5
Personal and laundry services	812	1.1	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.3	0.2
State and local government⁴		--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
State government⁴		--	--
Goods-producing⁴		4.4	0.2
Construction		4.4	0.2
Construction		4.4	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.4	0.2
Service-providing		--	--
Public administration		--	--
Public administration		--	--
Local government⁴		3.4	7.2
Goods-producing⁴		--	(⁸)
Construction		--	--
Construction		--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	(⁸)
Service-providing		3.5	7.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		1.9	0.1
Educational and health services		--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Health care and social assistance		5.4	1.4
Hospitals	622	6.3	1.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.6	0.1
Public administration		4.2	1.7
Public administration		4.2	1.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.5	1.2
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p>			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government³	19.4	4.4	1.7	0.1	2.0	11.2	4.2	0.9	0.4	(⁴)	0.4	2.4
Private industry³	16.2	2.7	1.1	0.1	2.1	10.2	3.0	0.5	0.2	(⁴)	0.4	1.9
Goods-producing³	38.9	3.9	0.8	--	9.0	24.9	1.4	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.3	0.9
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	52.3	--	--	--	--	32.6	0.1	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	69.9	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing	52.1	5.1	1.1	--	12.9	33.0	1.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Service-providing	10.7	2.4	1.1	--	0.4	6.6	1.6	0.4	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	9.5	2.0	0.9	--	1.3	5.3	0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade	4.4	--	--	--	--	3.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade	10.3	3.4	--	--	--	6.3	0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	12.3	--	2.1	--	--	5.9	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Utilities	25.4	--	--	--	13.5	--	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Information	7.9	--	--	--	--	6.6	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance and insurance	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional and business services	4.1	1.6	0.8	--	--	1.7	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	8.7	4.2	--	--	--	3.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational and health services	25.1	5.0	2.5	--	--	17.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	--	(⁴)	0.6
Educational services	13.5	--	--	--	--	9.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance	26.4	5.2	2.7	--	--	18.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	--	(⁴)	0.5
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	6.4	3.2	--	--	--	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16.7	10.8	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services	4.7	1.9	--	--	--	2.5	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	32.1	--	6.9	--	--	6.2	0.7	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System Manual*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.7
Private industry⁵		3.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5
Goods-producing⁵		4.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.9
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		4.5	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		5.7	3.8	2.2	1.6	1.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.5
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.5
Construction of buildings	236	4.4	3.6	--	0.5	0.8
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Utility system construction	2371	2.2	1.5	0.9	--	0.7
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.8	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.7
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	3.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.9
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.2	0.8	0.7	--	1.4
Roofing contractors	23816	2.9	2.5	--	1.1	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.1
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	3.0	0.6	0.4	--	2.4
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.3	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing		4.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1
Manufacturing		4.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Food manufacturing	311	4.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.4
Animal food manufacturing	3111	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.4
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.9	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.4
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	4.7	3.4	0.5	2.9	1.3
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	2.8	0.9	--	0.6	1.9
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	8.9	5.3	2.9	2.4	3.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	1.9
Paper manufacturing	322	3.3	2.2	0.8	1.4	1.0
Printing and related support activities	323	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.7	--	--	--	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.2	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.6	4.8	2.8	1.9	3.8
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	4.5	--	--	--	--
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	10.5	3.8	2.2	1.6	6.7
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	10.7	6.9	4.1	2.8	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6.6	4.2	1.9	2.4	2.4
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	6.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	3.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	6.8	2.0	0.6	1.4	4.8
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	6.4	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.7
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	4.3	1.5	--	--	2.8
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.7
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	5.4	3.7	1.7	2.0	1.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	4.0	1.7	0.7	0.9	2.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	6.4	3.2	2.2	--	3.2
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.5
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.6	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	5.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.6	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9
Service-providing		2.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.9	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Wholesale trade		3.9	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.2
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	3.6	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.6
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	3.8	2.1	1.2	--	1.8
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	2.9	1.6	--	0.8	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.7	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.6
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	--	--	--	--	--
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	6.7	4.2	1.7	2.5	2.6
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	3.0	2.3	--	--	0.7
Retail trade		3.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.5
Automobile dealers	4411	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	5.3	3.7	2.4	1.3	1.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.1	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	4.0	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.0
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	1.0
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	3.9	3.2	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.7
Health and personal care stores	446	2.7	0.9	--	--	1.8
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.0	0.6	0.6	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
General merchandise stores	452	4.4	2.8	0.5	2.2	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁸		5.2	3.6	2.2	1.3	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Truck transportation	484	6.0	4.2	2.9	1.3	1.8
General freight trucking	4841	5.5	3.9	2.8	1.1	1.7
Specialized freight trucking	4842	7.5	5.1	--	--	2.3
Support activities for transportation	488	2.6	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Couriers and messengers	492	4.6	3.7	2.0	1.7	1.0
Warehousing and storage	493	6.2	4.3	2.3	2.0	1.9
Utilities		4.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.7
Utilities	221	4.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.7
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	3.7
Information		2.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
Information		2.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	2.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.4
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.6	0.3	--	0.2	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
Finance and insurance		0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	--
Real estate	531	--	0.5	--	0.3	--
Rental and leasing services	532	3.0	2.4	1.5	--	0.5
Professional and business services		1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Management of companies and enterprises		1.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.7	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Administrative and support services	561	2.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.6	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.2
Educational and health services		4.4	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.6
Educational services		1.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.4
Health care and social assistance		4.7	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8
Offices of physicians	6211	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1
Outpatient care centers	6214	4.0	1.4	1.4	--	2.5
Home health care services	6216	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.7
Hospitals	622	6.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.2
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	6.1	1.8	0.6	1.2	4.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	6.2	3.6	1.1	2.5	2.5
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	6.3	4.0	1.3	2.7	2.3
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	5.4	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.8
Other residential care facilities	6239	6.8	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.8
Social assistance	624	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.2
Individual and family services	6241	4.1	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.5
Child day care services	6244	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		4.1	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.3	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.9	1.0	--	--	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.4	2.2	0.5	1.7	1.3
Accommodation and food services		2.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.9
Accommodation	721	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.8
Traveler accommodation	7211	3.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.8
Food services and drinking places	722	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.0
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
Repair and maintenance	811	2.4	1.5	--	0.3	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.1	0.6	--	0.5	0.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.3	0.6	--	0.5	0.7
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Construction		4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Construction		4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.7	0.7	0.7	--	4.0
Police protection	92212	6.8	2.2	2.2	--	4.7
Local government⁵		3.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.6
Goods-producing⁵		--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	--	--	--	--
Service-providing		3.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.7
Transportation and warehousing⁸		2.1	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3
Health care and social assistance		6.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.9
Hospitals	622	7.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	6.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.6	1.6	1.6	--	--
Public administration		5.1	2.4	2.3	--	2.7
Public administration		5.1	2.4	2.3	--	2.7
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	7.0	3.6	3.4	--	3.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	7.0	3.6	3.4	--	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div> <div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div> <div>⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</div> <div>⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁹ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016</div>						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		71.5	34.5	18.2	16.3	37.0
Private industry⁴		59.1	30.7	15.2	15.5	28.4
Goods-producing⁴		14.8	8.0	4.0	4.0	6.9
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Construction		3.4	1.9	1.5	0.4	1.4
Construction of buildings	236	1.0	0.9	--	0.1	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Utility system construction	2371	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Roofing contractors	23816	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	--
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Manufacturing		11.0	5.8	2.4	3.4	5.3
Manufacturing		11.0	5.8	2.4	3.4	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Food manufacturing	311	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.6
Animal food manufacturing	3111	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	--
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.5	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Service-providing		44.2	22.7	11.1	11.6	21.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		16.9	10.8	5.5	5.3	6.1
Wholesale trade		4.4	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	0.2	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.2	0.1	--	--	(⁸)
Retail trade		7.8	4.6	2.1	2.5	3.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Automobile dealers	4411	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Food and beverage stores	445	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
Health and personal care stores	446	0.4	0.1	--	--	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	2.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.8
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.2	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Truck transportation	484	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
General freight trucking	4841	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.5
Specialized freight trucking	4842	0.8	0.5	--	--	0.2
Support activities for transportation	488	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Couriers and messengers	492	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Utilities		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Utilities	221	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Information		1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Information		1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--
Real estate and rental and leasing		0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	--
Real estate	531	--	0.1	--	0.1	--
Rental and leasing services	532	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	(⁸)
Professional and business services		4.6	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Management of companies and enterprises		0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		3.1	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
Administrative and support services	561	2.9	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.0
Waste management and remediation services	562	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Educational and health services		14.6	6.1	2.5	3.6	8.5
Educational services		0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
Health care and social assistance		13.9	5.9	2.4	3.5	8.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.6
Offices of physicians	6211	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	0.3
Home health care services	6216	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	622	6.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	4.2
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.9	1.7	0.6	1.2	4.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	3.9	2.3	0.7	1.6	1.6
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	2.4	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.9
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other residential care facilities	6239	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Social assistance	624	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Individual and family services	6241	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4
Child day care services	6244	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Accommodation and food services		4.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.9
Accommodation	721	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Traveler accommodation	7211	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Food services and drinking places	722	3.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Repair and maintenance	811	0.5	0.3	--	0.1	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Police protection	92212	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Local government⁴		7.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	5.4
Goods-producing⁴		(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Service-providing		7.9	2.4	1.6	0.8	5.4
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Health care and social assistance		1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3
Hospitals	622	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)
Public administration		2.1	1.0	0.9	--	1.1
Public administration		2.1	1.0	0.9	--	1.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	1.6	0.8	0.8	--	0.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	1.6	0.8	0.8	--	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<div>¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012</div> <div>³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</div> <div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016</div>						

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government⁴		19.4	4.4	1.7	0.1	2.0	11.2
Private industry⁴		16.2	2.7	1.1	0.1	2.1	10.2
Goods-producing⁴		38.9	3.9	0.8	--	9.0	24.9
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		52.3	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	32.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		69.9	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		3.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.1
Construction		3.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.1
Construction of buildings	236	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Specialty trade contractors	238	4.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.3
Manufacturing		52.1	5.1	1.1	(⁵)	12.9	33.0
Manufacturing		52.1	5.1	1.1	(⁵)	12.9	33.0
Food manufacturing	311	95.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.1	74.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Paper manufacturing	322	31.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Chemical manufacturing	325	45.2	24.9	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	21.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.7	(⁵)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Primary metal manufacturing	331	76.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	63.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	40.5	9.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	25.5	(⁵)
Machinery manufacturing	333	28.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.4	16.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	20.8	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	106.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.4	87.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		10.7	2.4	1.1	(⁵)	0.4	6.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		9.5	2.0	0.9	(⁵)	1.3	5.3
Wholesale trade		4.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Retail trade		10.3	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	11.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.9
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	22.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	17.9
Transportation and warehousing⁸		12.3	(⁵)	2.1	(⁵)	--	5.9
Truck transportation	484	10.0	(⁵)	4.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities		25.4	--	--	(⁵)	13.5	(⁵)
Utilities	221	25.4	--	--	(⁵)	13.5	(⁵)
Information		7.9	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.6
Information		7.9	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.6
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		2.5	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.1
Finance and insurance		1.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate and rental and leasing		--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Real estate	531	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Professional and business services		4.1	1.6	0.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Management of companies and enterprises		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		8.7	4.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4
Administrative and support services	561	9.1	4.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational and health services		25.1	5.0	2.5	--	(⁵)	17.3
Educational services		13.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	9.7
Health care and social assistance		26.4	5.2	2.7	--	(⁵)	18.1
Ambulatory health care services	621	26.7	3.0	3.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	20.0
Hospitals	622	32.2	3.9	4.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.7
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	26.2	9.4	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.4
Social assistance	624	12.2	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		6.4	3.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		16.7	10.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	13.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services		4.7	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.5
Accommodation	721	15.8	11.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Food services and drinking places	722	3.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.4
Other services (except public administration)		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Repair and maintenance	811	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Local government⁴		32.1	--	6.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.2
Goods-producing⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Service-providing		32.9	--	7.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.4
Transportation and warehousing⁸		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Health care and social assistance		82.7	8.6	54.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.9
Hospitals	622	102.9	10.6	67.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	24.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public administration		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Public administration		--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
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Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government³		4.2	0.9	0.4	(⁴)	0.4	2.4
Private industry³		3.0	0.5	0.2	(⁴)	0.4	1.9
Goods-producing³		1.4	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.3	0.9
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		0.1	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing		1.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing		1.3	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Food manufacturing	311	0.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		1.6	0.4	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.4	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.2
Wholesale trade		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Retail trade		0.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities		(^d)	--	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Utilities	221	(^d)	--	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Information		(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Information		(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		(^d)	(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Finance and insurance		(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Real estate and rental and leasing		--	(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Real estate	531	--	(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Rental and leasing services	532	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Professional and business services		0.1	0.1	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Management of companies and enterprises		(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		0.1	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Administrative and support services	561	0.1	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Waste management and remediation services	562	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational and health services		0.8	0.2	0.1	--	(^d)	0.6
Educational services		(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Health care and social assistance		0.8	0.2	0.1	--	(^d)	0.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	0.2	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	0.2
Hospitals	622	0.3	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	0.2	0.1	--	(^d)	(^d)	0.1
Social assistance	624	0.1	--	(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		0.1	0.1	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(^d)	(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	--	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Accommodation and food services		0.1	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Accommodation	721	(^d)	(^d)	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Food services and drinking places	722	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Other services (except public administration)		--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	--
Repair and maintenance	811	--	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)	(^d)
State and local government³		--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
State government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing³		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Local government³		0.7	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Goods-producing³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Service-providing		0.7	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁷		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance		0.2	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Hospitals	622	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Public administration		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Public administration		--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2014

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including state and local government⁴		3.1	67.3	3.1	2.9
Private industry⁴		3.0	56.0	3.3	3.1
Goods-producing⁴		3.7	13.4	4.6	4.3
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		4.0	0.4	22.6	30.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		5.0	0.3	29.0	38.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.3	0.1	0.6	0.7
Construction		3.3	3.3	15.6	14.3
Construction		3.3	3.3	15.6	14.3
Construction of buildings	236	4.4	1.0	39.9	35.9
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.3	0.3	27.3	25.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	3.2	0.4	19.7	19.6
Utility system construction	2371	2.2	0.2	29.6	35.6
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.8	0.1	21.2	24.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	3.0	1.9	15.1	15.2
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	3.1	0.5	18.4	18.8
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	2.2	0.1	35.6	35.3
Roofing contractors	23816	2.7	0.1	32.9	32.6
Building equipment contractors	2382	3.2	0.9	21.3	21.7
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	3.0	0.3	34.0	35.8
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	3.8	0.5	29.1	29.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.3	0.3	25.5	25.7
Manufacturing		3.8	9.7	3.4	3.1
Manufacturing		3.8	9.7	3.4	3.1
Food manufacturing	311	3.1	1.3	4.8	4.8
Animal food manufacturing	3111	2.0	0.1	21.6	22.3
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.3	0.2	12.9	12.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	3.0	0.6	2.6	2.4
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	2.6	0.1	28.3	28.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	8.4	0.1	25.7	25.6
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.4	0.4	15.5	14.5
Paper manufacturing	322	3.0	0.2	17.2	17.5
Printing and related support activities	323	2.2	0.3	15.8	15.7
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	1.7	(⁸)	44.3	43.0
Chemical manufacturing	325	1.8	0.4	12.6	12.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	4.0	0.6	12.0	12.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	8.4	0.5	24.8	24.0
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	3.8	(⁸)	23.1	22.8
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	9.6	0.1	27.0	28.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	10.7	0.4	32.2	31.6
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.9	0.4	17.8	17.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	5.7	1.7	9.7	9.5
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	6.6	0.5	17.4	18.7
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	5.9	0.2	15.2	16.6
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	3.3	(⁸)	11.4	10.8
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.8	0.1	34.7	33.5
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	5.4	0.4	14.6	13.9
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.7	0.9	10.6	10.4
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	6.4	0.1	24.2	25.4
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.3	0.2	28.9	28.8
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	3.4	0.4	12.0	12.0
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.1	1.7	3.1	3.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	3.6	0.3	25.1	28.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	1.5	0.1	33.8	34.9
Service-providing		2.8	42.6	4.1	3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.8	16.5	8.2	7.9
Wholesale trade		3.9	4.4	28.4	27.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.8	1.6	13.4	13.2
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	3.6	0.3	19.4	20.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	3.8	0.2	46.3	44.6
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	3.5	0.5	23.4	24.3
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	2.7	0.2	25.4	26.3
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.7	1.2	13.0	11.8
Drugs and druggists' sundries merchant wholesalers	4242	--	(⁸)	15.9	11.7
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	6.7	0.6	13.7	12.3
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	3.0	0.2	49.7	46.2
Retail trade		3.3	7.5	5.1	5.0
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3.0	1.1	15.4	14.6
Automobile dealers	4411	2.2	0.5	12.5	13.0
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	4.8	0.5	28.7	27.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	3.1	0.2	29.4	27.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	3.9	0.9	12.8	12.5
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	3.9	0.8	9.4	9.3
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	3.9	0.1	61.1	58.8
Food and beverage stores	445	4.0	1.4	10.1	9.9
Health and personal care stores	446	2.7	0.4	29.8	30.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.7	0.5	26.4	25.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	1.0	0.1	45.7	46.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	2.1	0.2	23.6	27.6
General merchandise stores	452	4.1	2.1	6.3	6.3
Transportation and warehousing⁷		5.0	4.1	8.2	7.8
Truck transportation	484	5.9	2.5	12.2	11.9
General freight trucking	4841	5.5	1.7	9.2	8.7
Specialized freight trucking	4842	7.3	0.8	33.6	33.5
Support activities for transportation	488	2.6	0.3	19.8	21.7
Couriers and messengers	492	4.5	0.3	11.0	11.0
Warehousing and storage	493	6.2	0.7	13.4	13.1
Utilities		4.1	0.5	16.1	15.6
Utilities	221	4.1	0.5	16.1	15.6
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	4.9	0.4	17.2	17.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Information		1.9	1.0	40.3	38.6
Information		1.9	1.0	40.3	38.6
Publishing industries (except internet)	511	--	--	--	--
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	5111	2.8	0.2	29.9	27.5
Data processing, hosting, and related services	518	0.6	0.1	16.6	16.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	1.2	20.0	23.4
Finance and insurance		0.4	0.5	24.7	25.0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	30.2	30.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.6	0.3	41.4	41.0
Real estate and rental and leasing		2.2	0.7	40.1	35.4
Rental and leasing services	532	3.0	0.3	26.2	27.5
Professional and business services		1.4	4.5	12.7	12.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.5	0.7	32.2	31.9
Management of companies and enterprises		1.2	0.8	21.7	21.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.6	3.0	15.0	15.3
Administrative and support services	561	2.5	2.8	16.3	16.5
Waste management and remediation services	562	4.6	0.3	19.9	22.5
Educational and health services		4.1	13.8	3.9	3.6
Educational services		1.8	0.6	11.5	10.2
Health care and social assistance		4.4	13.2	4.0	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	2.3	18.1	16.7
Offices of physicians	6211	1.4	0.5	21.6	20.7
Outpatient care centers	6214	3.3	0.4	27.3	27.3
Home health care services	6216	3.1	0.4	12.1	11.9
Hospitals	622	5.7	5.8	0.5	0.3
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.8	5.6	0.2	0.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	5.9	3.7	4.9	5.5
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	6.0	2.2	4.1	4.1
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	5.3	0.5	11.8	11.8
Other residential care facilities	6239	6.6	0.2	18.7	18.0
Social assistance	624	3.2	1.4	17.1	16.0
Individual and family services	6241	3.9	1.0	20.8	19.5
Child day care services	6244	1.8	0.2	37.0	36.6
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	4.9	6.5	6.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		3.9	1.0	16.2	16.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	6.2	0.4	21.9	18.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	3.1	0.1	48.7	48.8
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	3.3	0.6	25.0	26.0
Accommodation and food services		2.6	3.9	7.0	7.3
Accommodation	721	2.9	0.5	15.0	20.4
Traveler accommodation	7211	2.9	0.5	15.3	20.7
Food services and drinking places	722	2.6	3.4	7.8	7.8
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	0.9	22.7	22.3
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	0.9	22.7	22.3
Repair and maintenance	811	2.2	0.5	35.7	36.2
Personal and laundry services	812	1.1	0.2	27.9	28.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	1.3	0.2	28.1	27.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		4.4	0.2	7.5	7.6
Construction		4.4	0.2	7.5	7.6
Construction		4.4	0.2	7.5	7.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4.4	0.2	7.5	7.6
Service-providing		--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--
Public administration		--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	6.1	0.1	11.6	11.8
Local government⁴		3.4	7.2	14.3	12.7
Goods-producing⁴		--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Construction		--	--	--	--
Construction		--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Service-providing		3.5	7.2	14.3	12.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁷		1.9	0.1	42.6	42.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Educational and health services		--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		5.4	1.4	5.8	3.7
Hospitals	622	6.3	1.0	3.4	4.8
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	1.6	0.1	36.1	38.4
Public administration		4.2	1.7	24.5	23.9
Public administration		4.2	1.7	24.5	23.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	5.5	1.2	19.5	24.3
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	5.5	1.2	19.5	24.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).					
² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.					
³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.					
⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.					
⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> , 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.					
⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.					
⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.					
⁸ Data too small to be displayed.					
⁹ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).					
¹⁰ Percent relative standard error less than 0.05.					
NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.					
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2012-2014, Missouri

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁵			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
All industries including state and local government ³	3.6	3.3	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.7
Private industry ³	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Goods-producing ³	4.4	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.9
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	4.4	6.3	4.5	3.3	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	4.0	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	5.9	8.5	5.7	4.5	2.7	3.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	--	1.8
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Construction	4.2	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing	4.5	4.0	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.1
Service-providing	3.1	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4
Wholesale trade	--	2.7	3.9	--	1.7	2.8	--	0.8	1.3	--	0.9	1.5	--	1.0	1.1
Retail trade	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.4
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	4.5	4.3	5.2	3.0	2.7	3.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Utilities	3.1	3.3	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.7
Information	0.8	--	2.0	0.4	--	1.0	0.2	--	0.9	0.2	--	0.2	0.4	--	1.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.1	0.7	--	0.5
Finance and insurance	--	2.0	0.4	--	0.9	0.1	--	--	0.1	--	--	(⁶)	--	--	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	--	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	--
Professional and business services	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0
Educational and health services	4.8	4.5	4.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
Educational services	3.7	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.0	1.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance	4.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	2.9	2.9	2.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.1	2.0	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.6	3.7	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6
Accommodation and food services	3.7	3.0	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8
State and local government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	4.7	3.4	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	3.3	2.3	2.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

2014 Case & Demographics

Private industry

Private industry

- There were 15,160 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2014. The incidence rate was 81.1 (per 10,000 full-time workers).
- There were ten median days away from work in private industry in 2014.

Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 4,010 (26.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2014. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 109.6.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had nine median days away from work in 2014.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,370 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2014. The incidence rate was 92.1.
- The construction major industry sector had ten median days away from work in 2014. The incidence rate for construction was 149.3.
- The incidence rate for the natural resources and mining major industry sector was 168.1, but there were only 170 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 11,140 (73.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2014. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 74.1.
- Private industry service-providing sectors had ten median days away from work in 2014.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 5,470 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2014. The incidence rate was 125.5.
- The financial activities sector had 31 median days away from work in 2014. The incidence rate was 18.4. The other services except public administration sector had 26 median days away from work in 2014 with an incidence rate of 55.9.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 69.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 30.3% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had ten median days away from work; female workers had six median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 56.7% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 35.0% of the cases.
- Multi-race workers had 30 median days away from work. American Indian or Alaska Native workers had 25 median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 24.0% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 21.8%. Workers who were 35 to 44 years old accounted for 21.0%.
- Workers who were 65 and over had 26 median days away from work; workers aged 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years each had 11 median days away from work; workers who were 55 to 64 years old had 10 median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 34.6% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 34.2%.
- Workers with 3 to 11 months of service had 11 median days away from work. Workers with five or more years of service had ten median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 3,750 (24.7% of the private industry total). Production occupations had 2,640 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2014. There was a statistically significant increase in the number of cases in production occupations in 2014 over 2013.
- Computer and mathematical occupations had 180 median days away from work in 2014. Architecture and engineering occupations had 29 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 1540 (10.2% of the total).
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 1210 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2014. This number was statistically significantly increased from 670 injuries with days away from work in 2013.
- Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners had 30 median days away from work. Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers had 21 median days away from work.

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 36.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (41.6%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 19.2% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (29.9%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 36.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2014.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 24.9% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Wednesday was the day of the week accounting for 19.8% of the injuries and illnesses.

State government

Goods- Producing Industries

- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government goods-producing industries in 2014. The incidence rate was 69.3.
- There were 30 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri state government construction major industry sector in 2014. The incidence rate was 69.3.
- There were six median days away from work in state government goods-producing industries and also in state government construction in 2014.

Gender

- Male workers accounted for 100.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 66.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in State Government goods-producing sectors and construction in 2014.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 100.0% of the injuries and illnesses.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 20 (66.7% of the state government goods-producing total).

Event Characteristics

- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for 66.7% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for total goods-producing sectors as well as construction.

Local government

Local government

- There were 1,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2014. The incidence rate was 76.7.
- There were 20 median days away from work in local government in 2014, up from six in 2013.

Service-Providing Industries

- There were 1,600 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government service-providing sectors in 2014. The incidence rate was 78.8.
- There were 930 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the public administration major industry sector in 2014. The incidence rate was 226.8.
- There were 20 median days away from work in local government service-providing industries, up from four in 2013.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 66.9% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Female workers accounted for 28.8% of the injuries and illnesses.
- White was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 78.1% of the injuries and illnesses in local government. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 17.5% of the cases.
- Male workers had 30 median days away from work; female workers had two median days.
- White workers had 30 median days away from work. Black or African American workers had ten median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 35 to 44 accounted for 39.4% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 25 to 34 and 45 to 54 each accounted for 22.5%.
- Workers aged 65 and over had 33 median days away from work. Workers aged 25 to 34 and workers aged 35 to 44 each had 30 median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 71.3%. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 12.5% of the injuries and illnesses.

- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service had 24 median days away from work. Workers with 5 years or more of service had 22 median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was protective service occupations with 690 (43.1% of the local government total).
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations had 41 median days away from work. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations had 37 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was first-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers with 240 (15.0% of the total).
- Emergency medical technicians and paramedics had 37 median days away from work. First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers, police and sheriff's patrol officers, and refuse and recyclable material collectors each had 30 median days away from work.

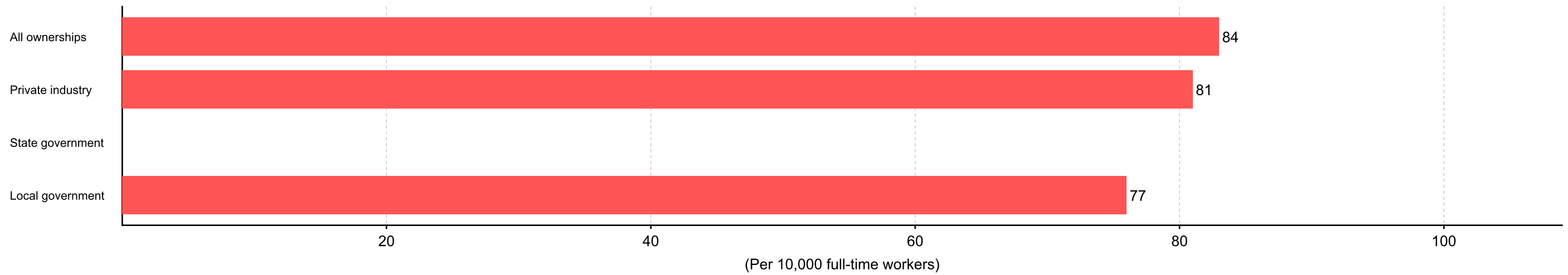
Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 26.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (38.1%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 35.0% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Falls, slips, trips was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (41.3%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 25.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2014.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2-4 hours, had 13.8% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 34.4% of the injuries and illnesses.

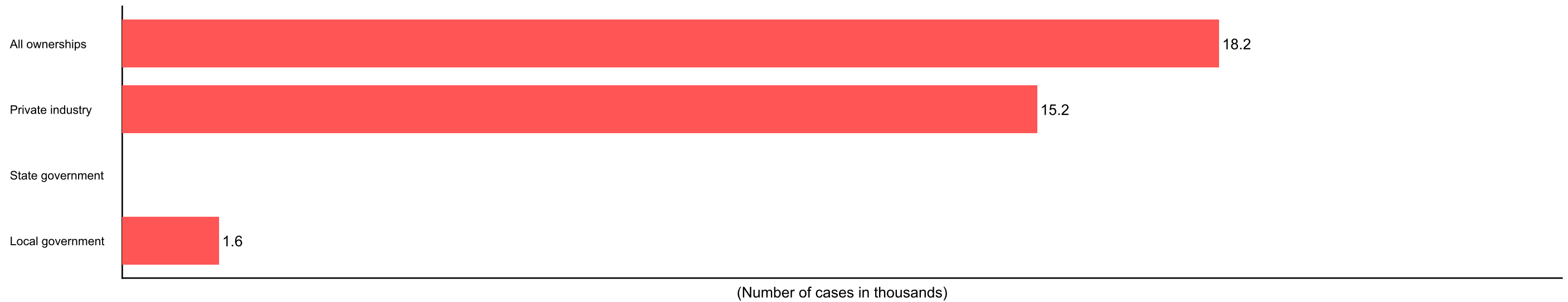
Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2014

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	84	18.2
Private industry	81	15.2
State government	-	-
Local government	77	1.6

Chart 1. Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2014



Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2014



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2014

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790
2014	11,140	4,010

Chart 2. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

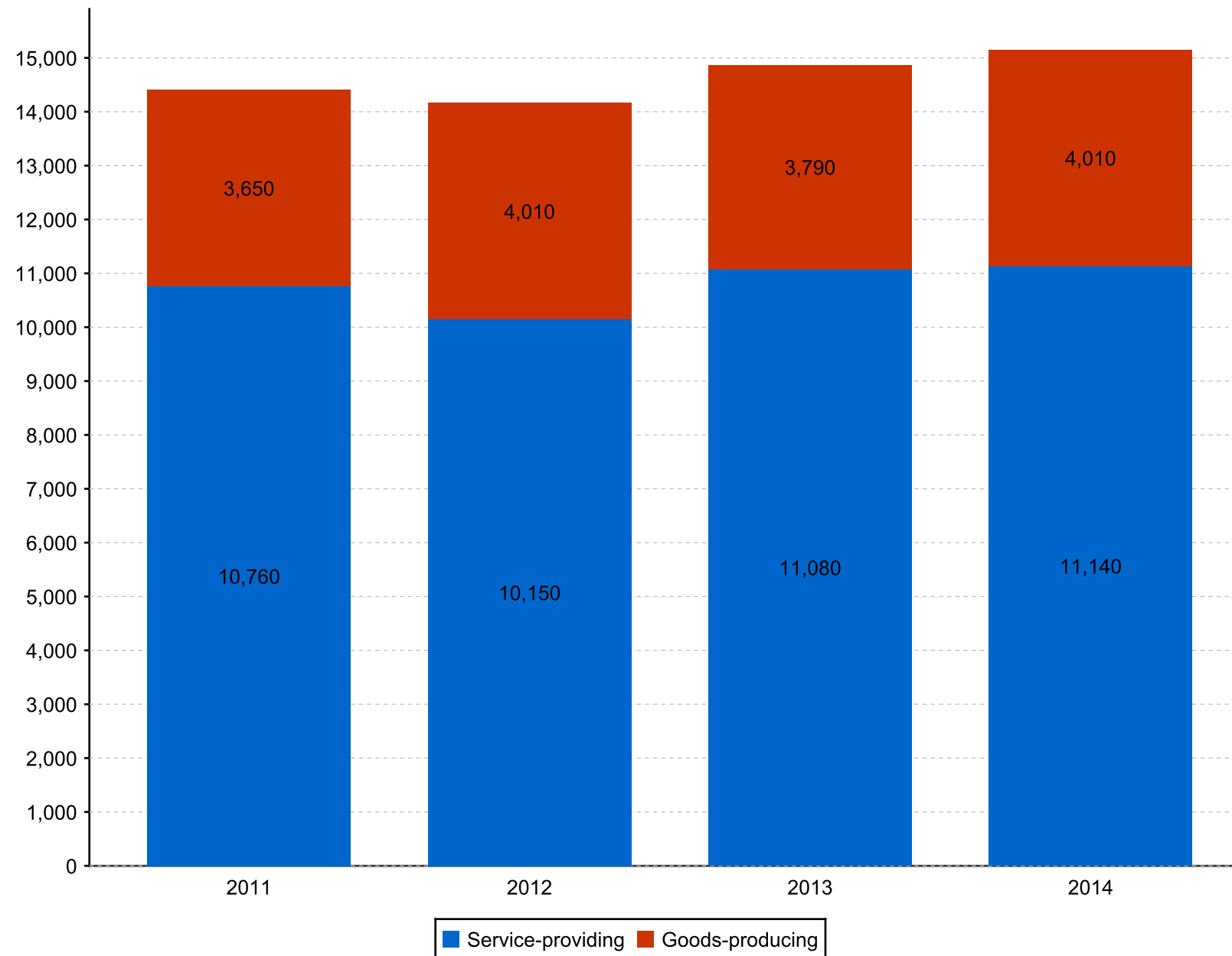
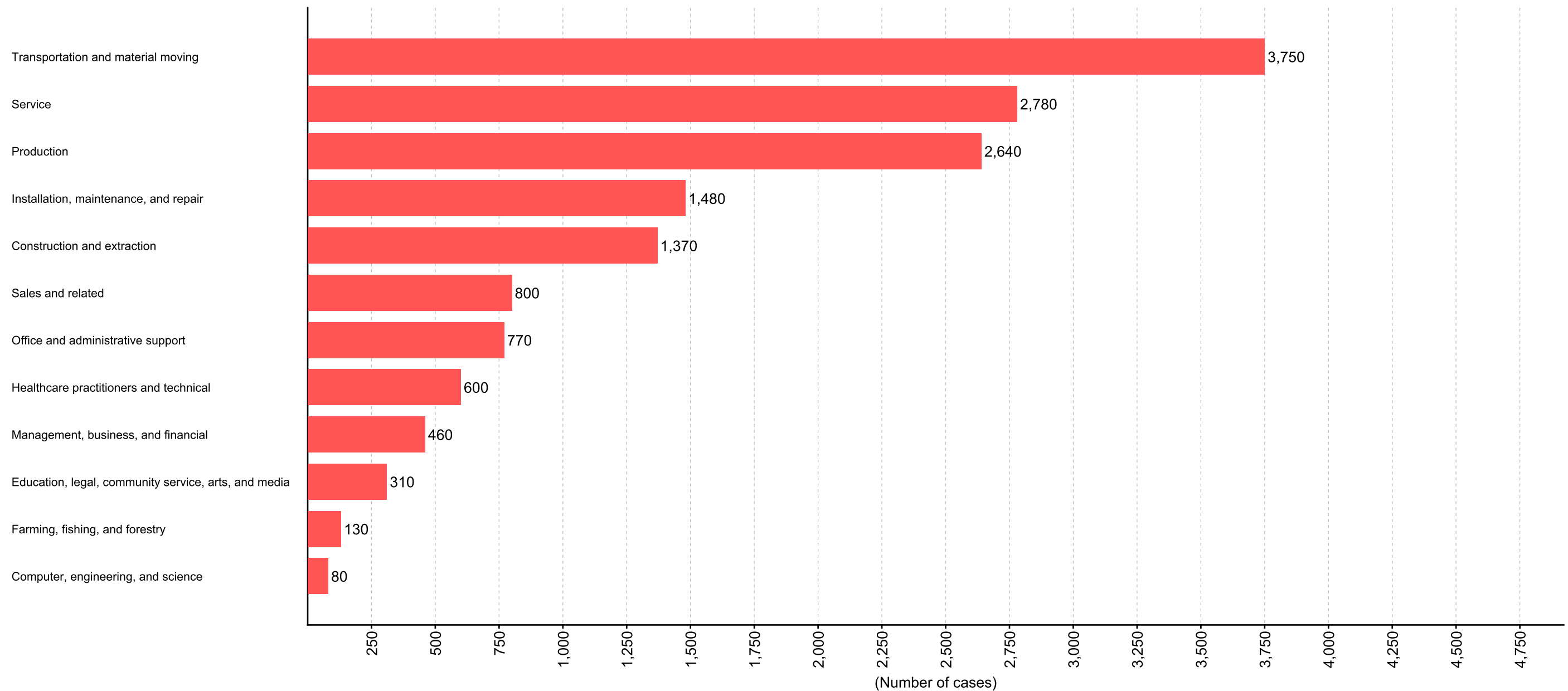
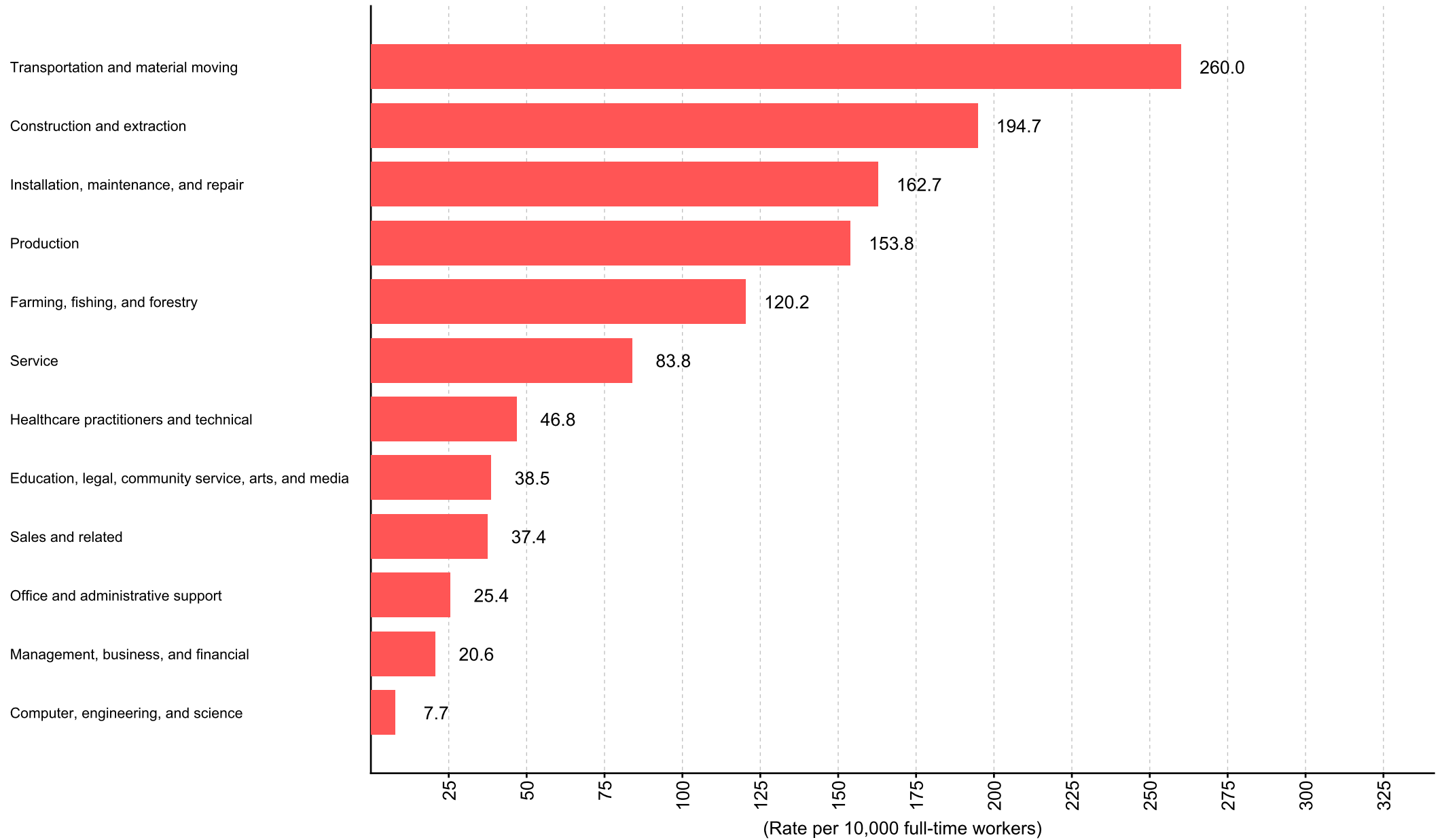


Chart 3. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2014



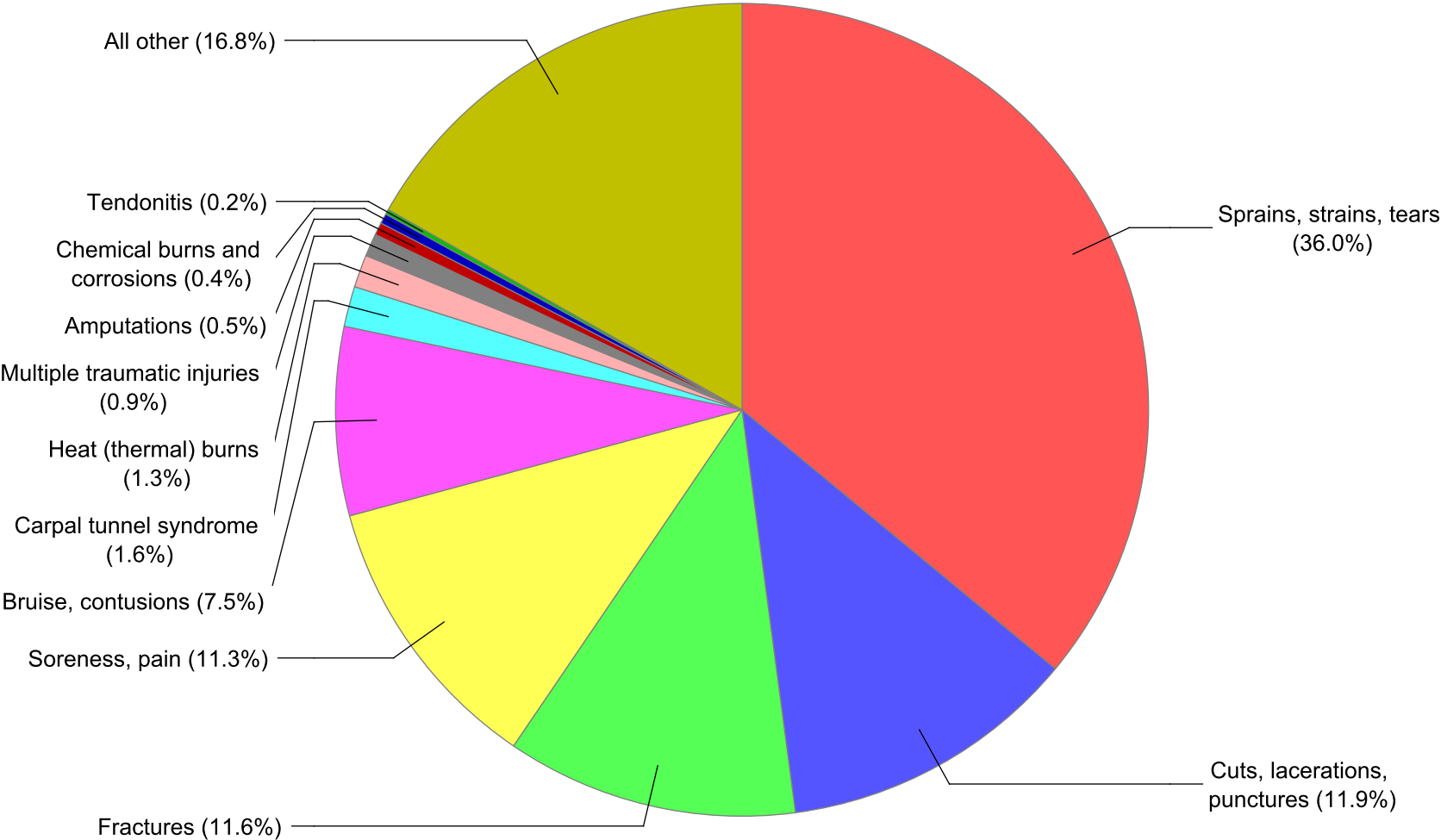
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Chart 4. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2014



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Chart 5. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 15,160]

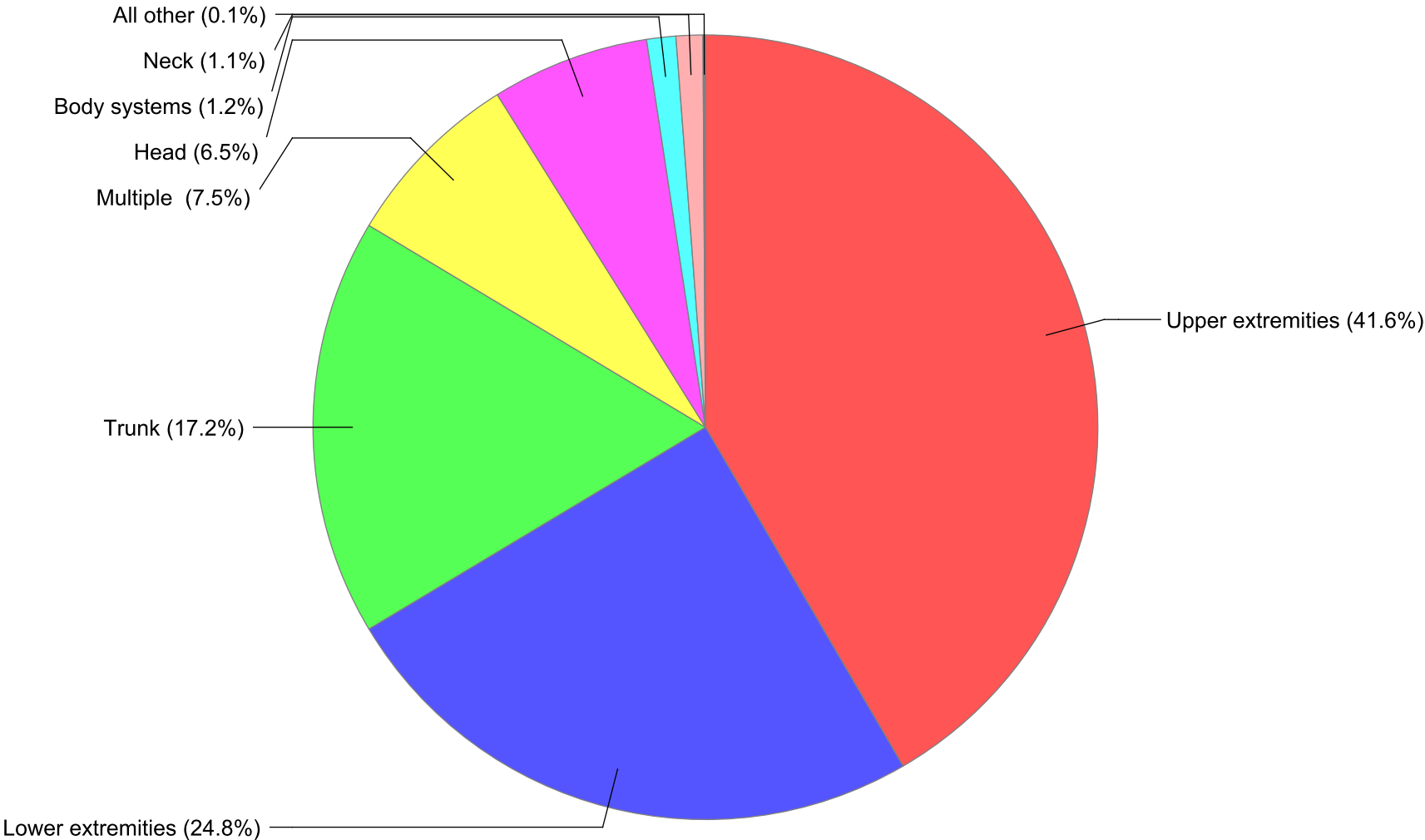


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 15,160]

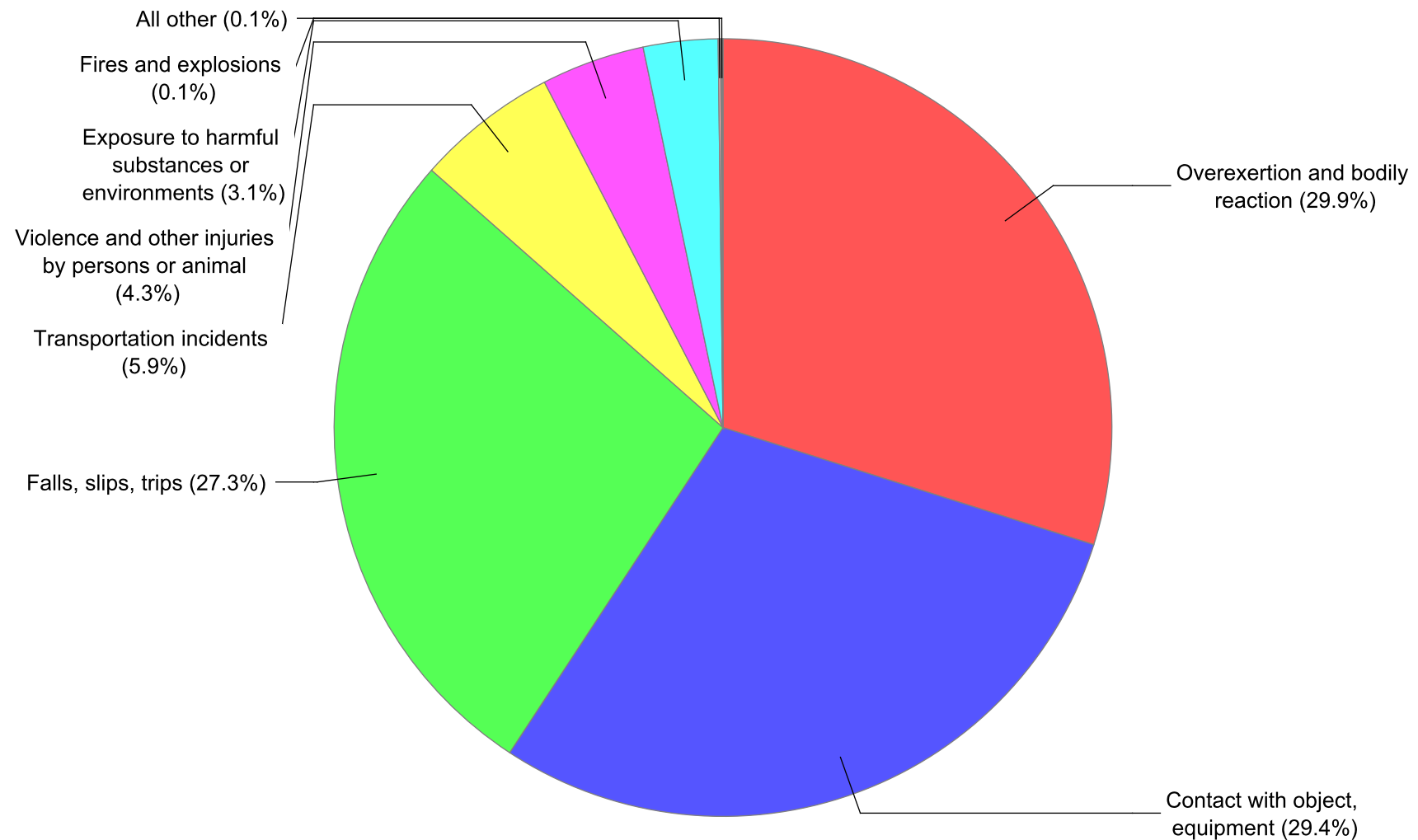
Category	Value
Upper extremities	6,310
Lower extremities	3,760
Trunk	2,600
Multiple	1,140
Head	990
Body systems	180
Neck	170
All other	10

Chart 6. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 15,160]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 15,160]

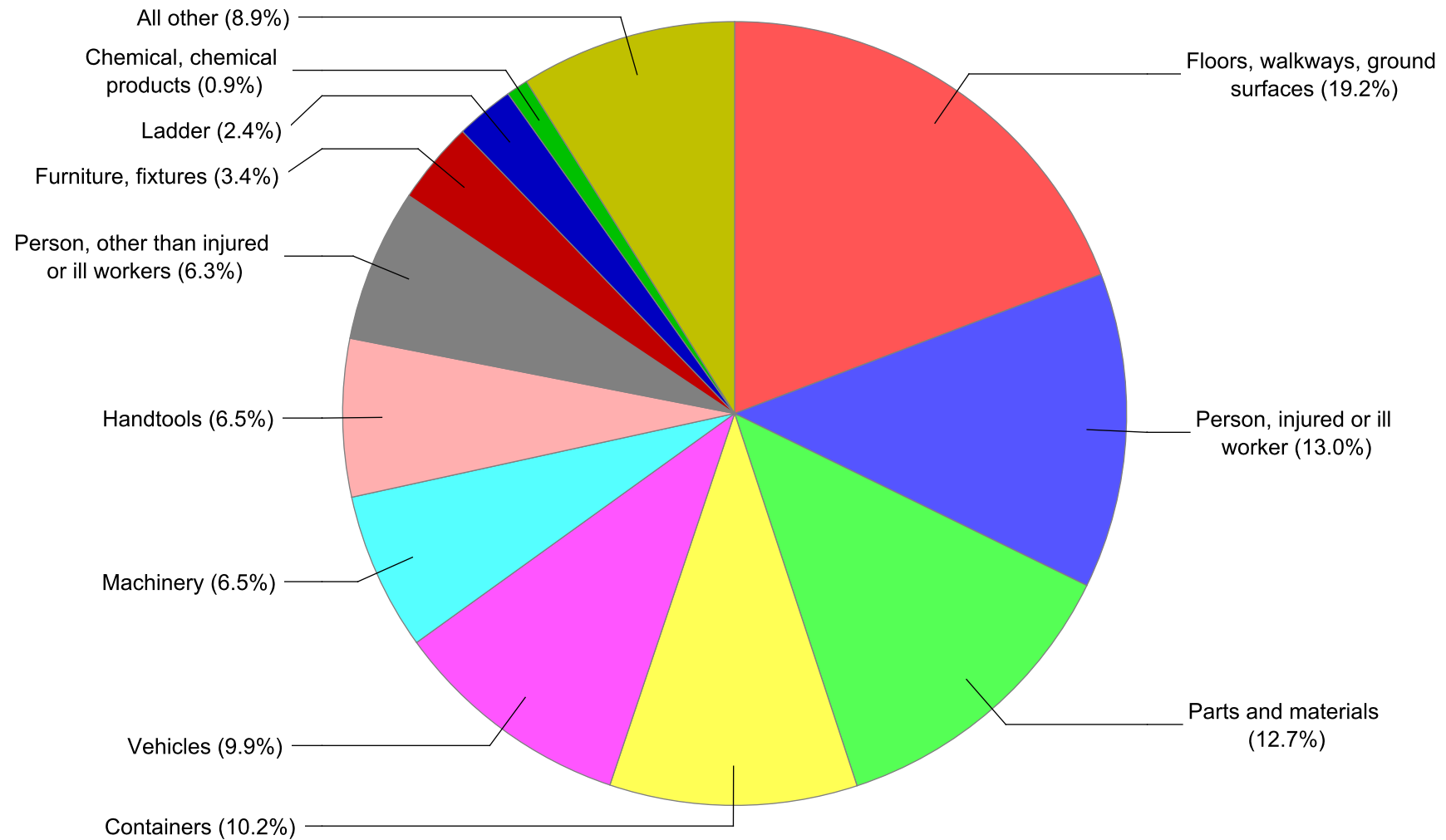


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 15,160]

Category	Value
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,910
Person, injured or ill worker	1,970
Parts and materials	1,930
Containers	1,550
Vehicles	1,500
Machinery	990
Handtools	980
Person, other than injured or ill workers	960
Furniture, fixtures	520
Ladder	360
Chemical, chemical products	140
All other	1,350

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 15,160]

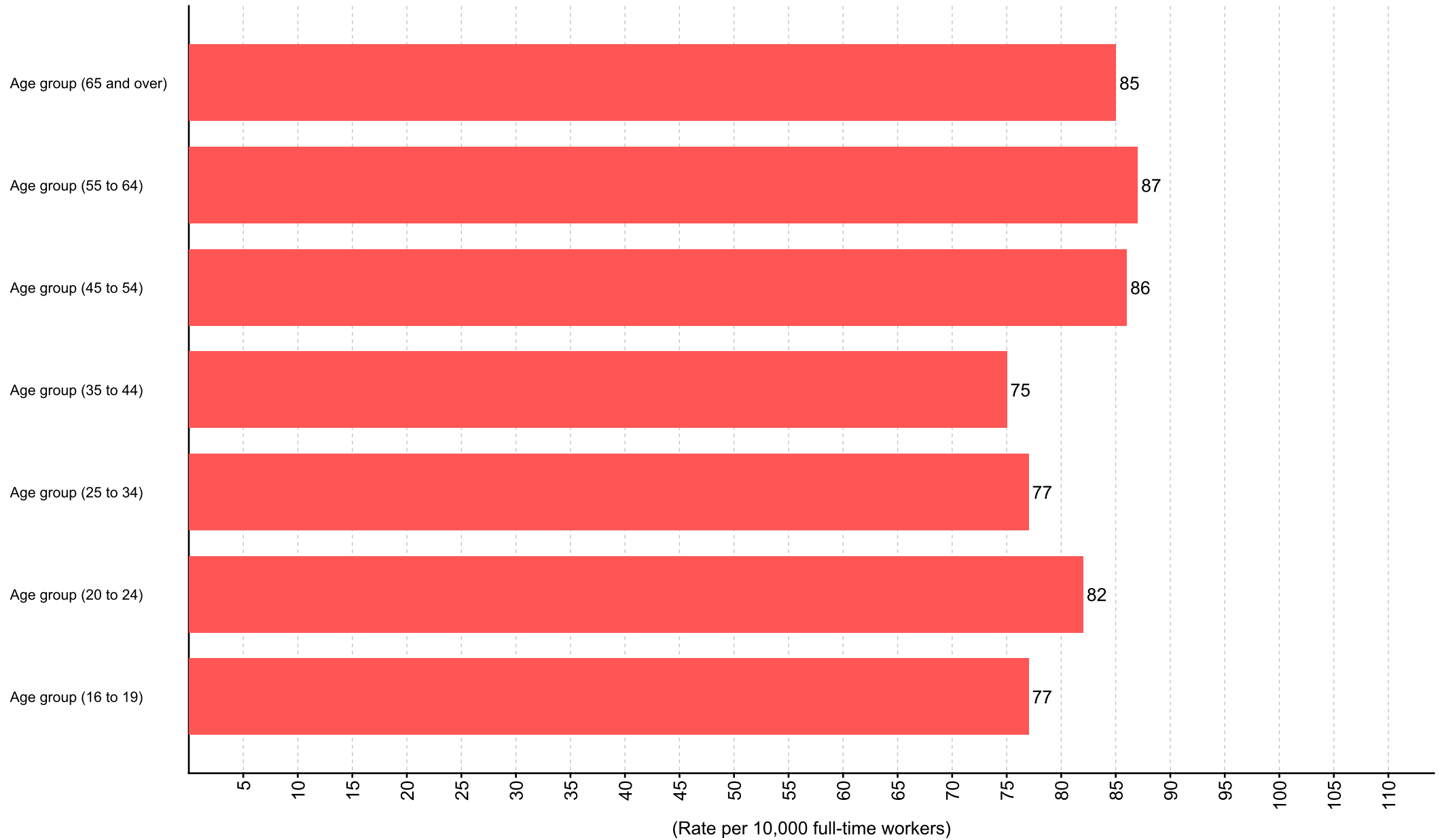


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	85
Age group (55 to 64)	87
Age group (45 to 54)	86
Age group (35 to 44)	75
Age group (25 to 34)	77
Age group (20 to 24)	82
Age group (16 to 19)	77

Chart 9. Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2014

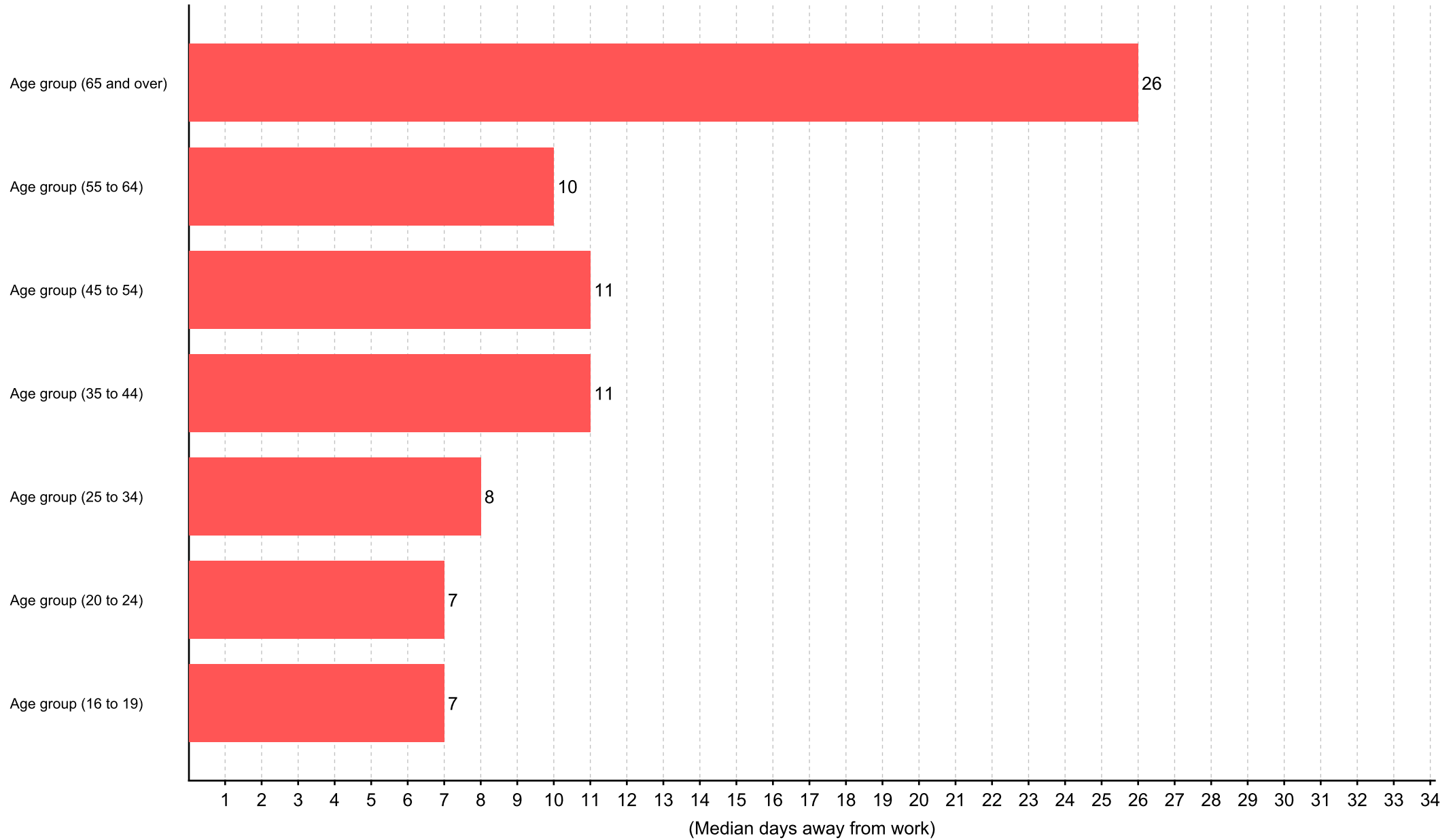


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2014

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	26
Age group (55 to 64)	10
Age group (45 to 54)	11
Age group (35 to 44)	11
Age group (25 to 34)	8
Age group (20 to 24)	7
Age group (16 to 19)	7

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2014



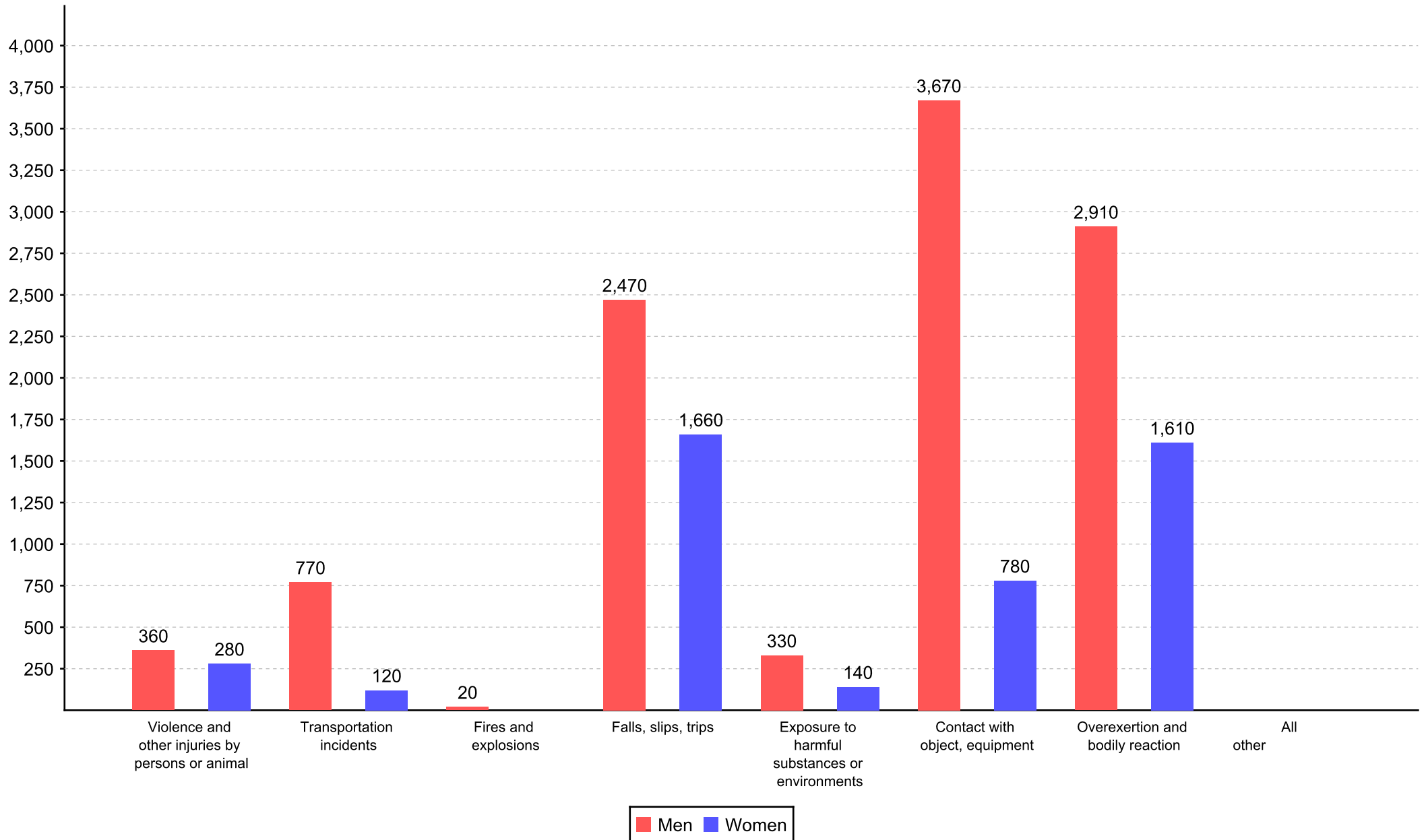
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	360	280
Transportation incidents	770	120
Fires and explosions	20	-
Falls, slips, trips	2,470	1,660
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	330	140
Contact with object, equipment	3,670	780
Overexertion and bodily reaction	2,910	1,610
All other	-	-

Chart 11. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

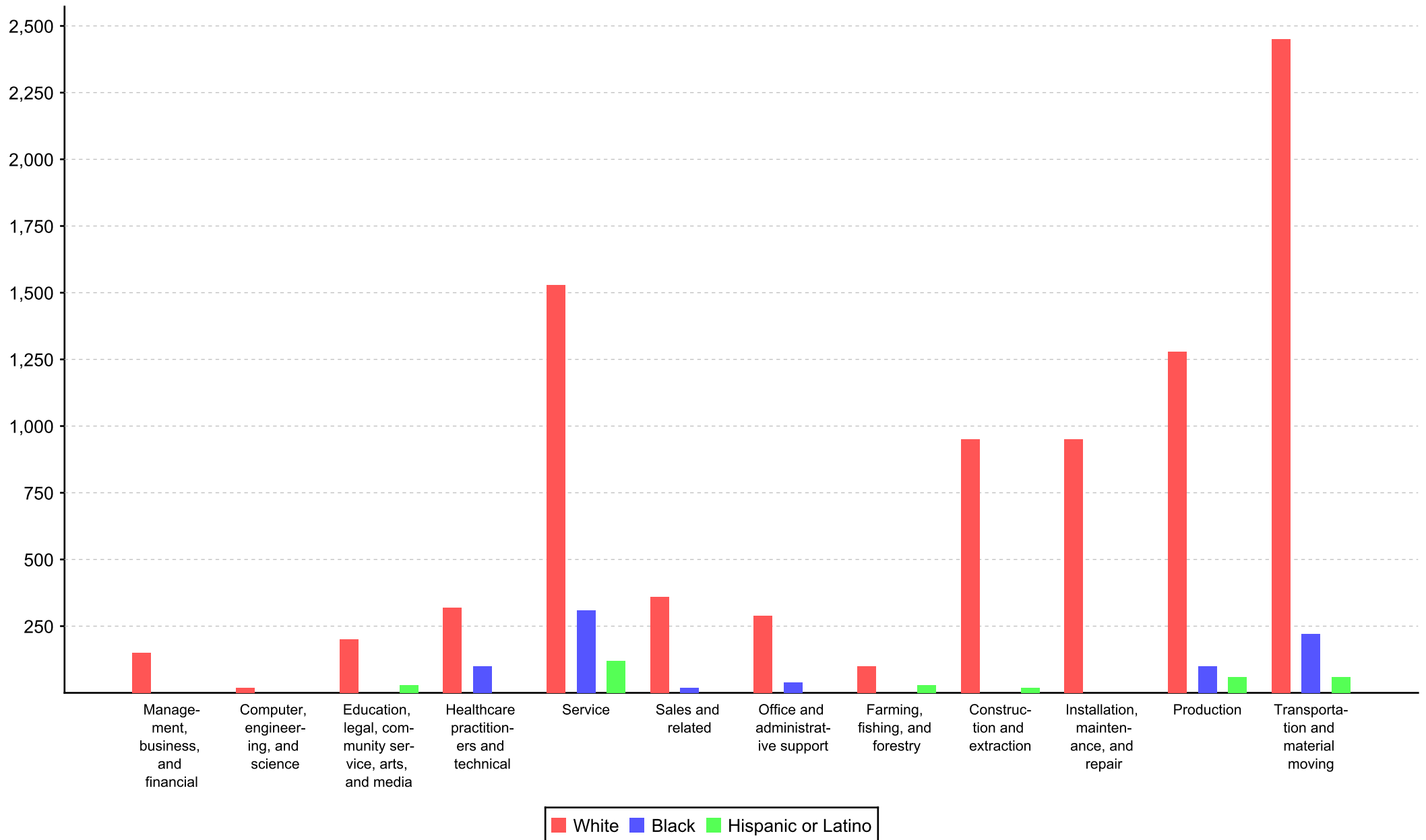


Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	150	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	20	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	200	-	30
Healthcare practitioners and technical	320	100	-
Service	1,530	310	120
Sales and related	360	20	-
Office and administrative support	290	40	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	100	-	30
Construction and extraction	950	-	20
Installation, maintenance, and repair	950	-	-
Production	1,280	100	60
Transportation and material moving	2,450	220	60

Chart 12. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

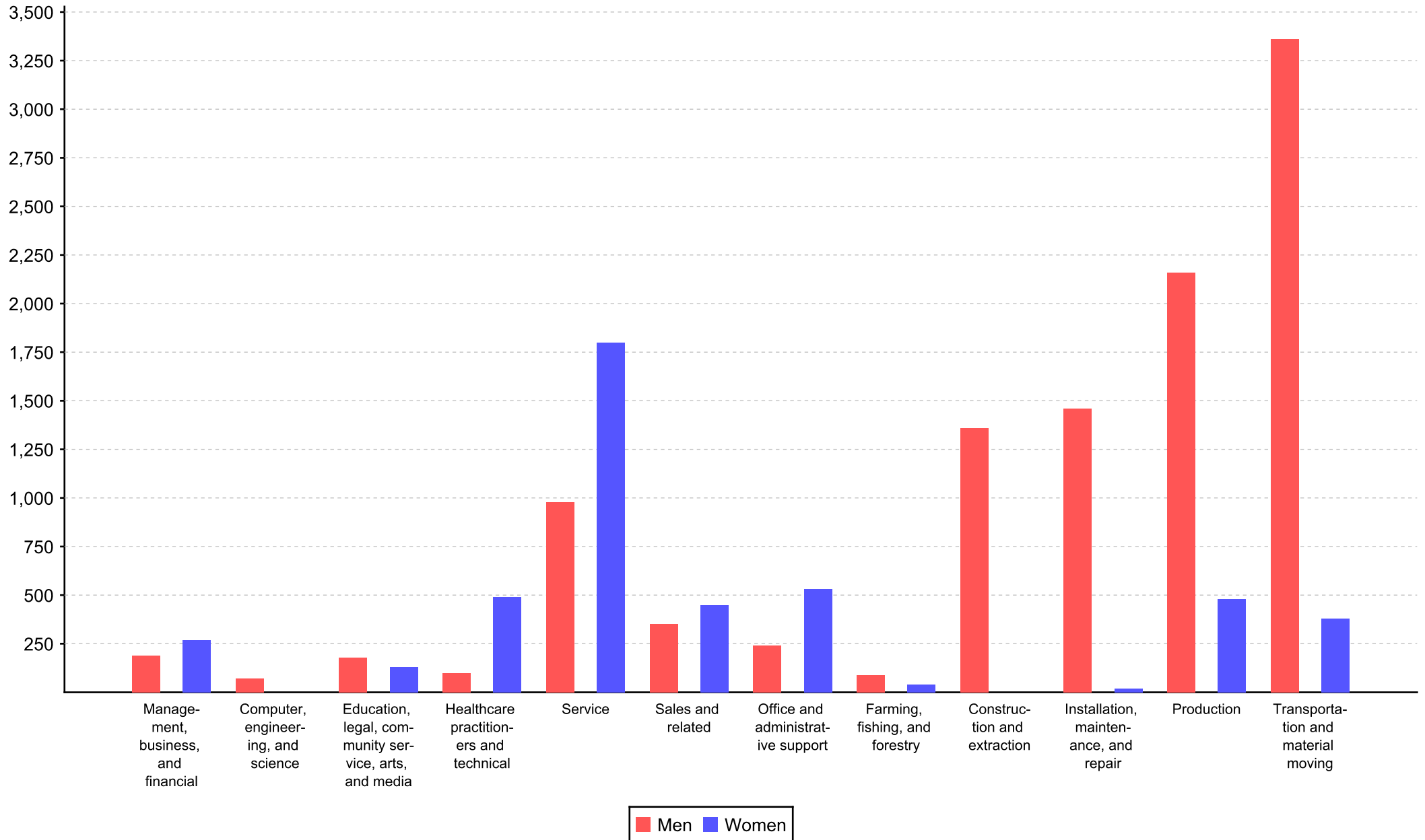


Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	190	270
Computer, engineering, and science	70	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	180	130
Healthcare practitioners and technical	100	490
Service	980	1,800
Sales and related	350	450
Office and administrative support	240	530
Farming, fishing, and forestry	90	40
Construction and extraction	1,360	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,460	20
Production	2,160	480
Transportation and material moving	3,360	380

Chart 13. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2014

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160
2014	4,770

Chart 14. Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

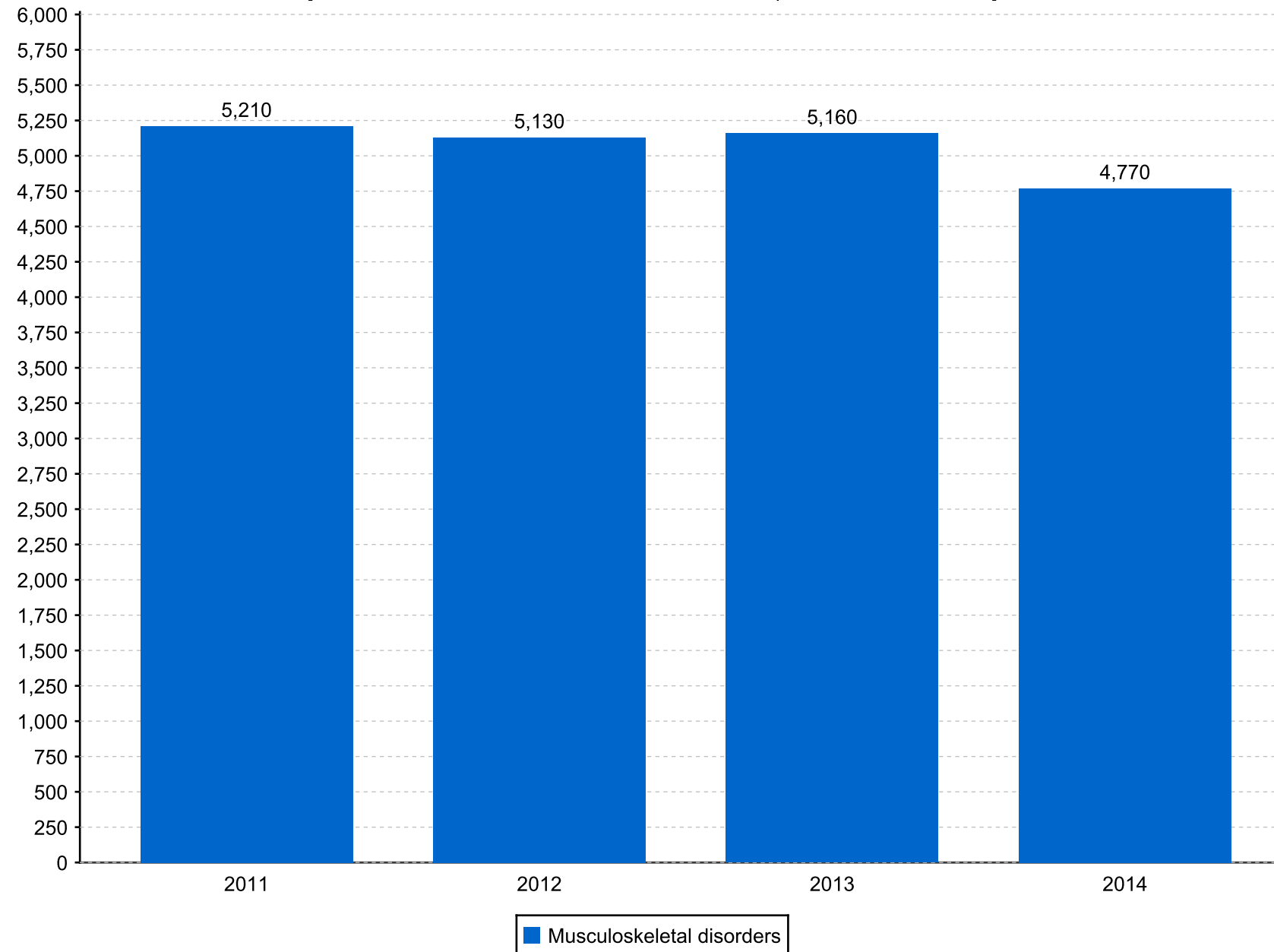
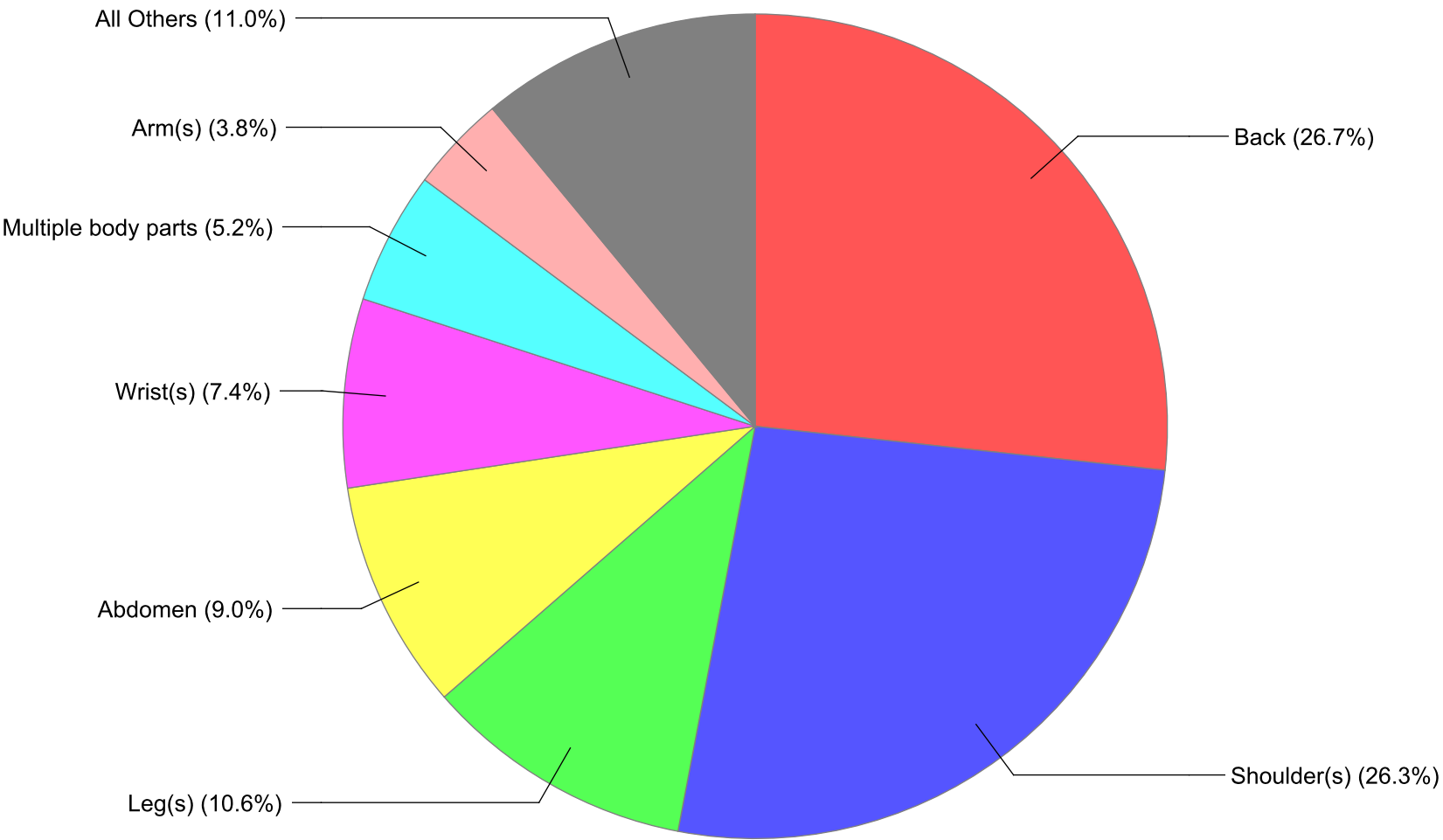


Chart 15. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 4,450]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011-2014

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	1,910	270
2013	1,140	-
2014	1,600	-

Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011-2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

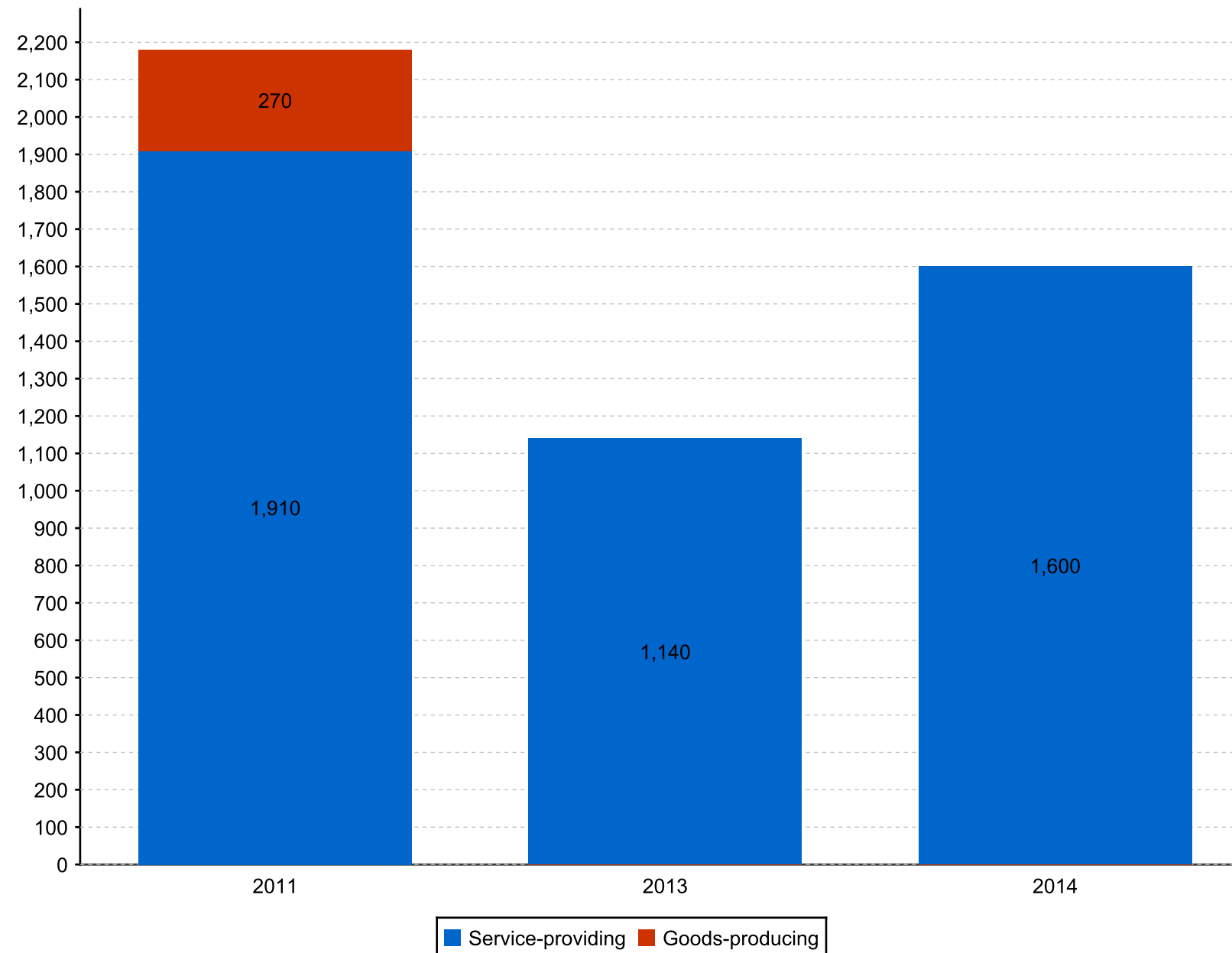
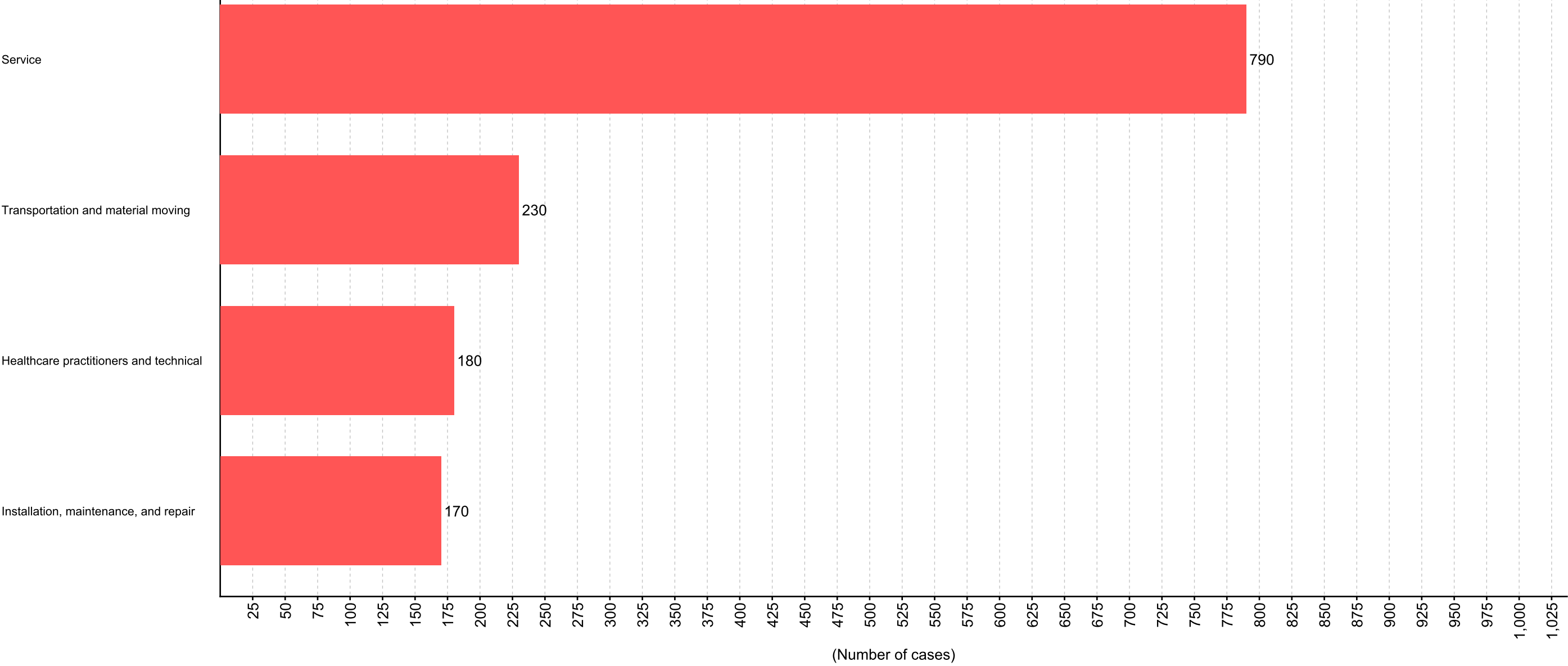
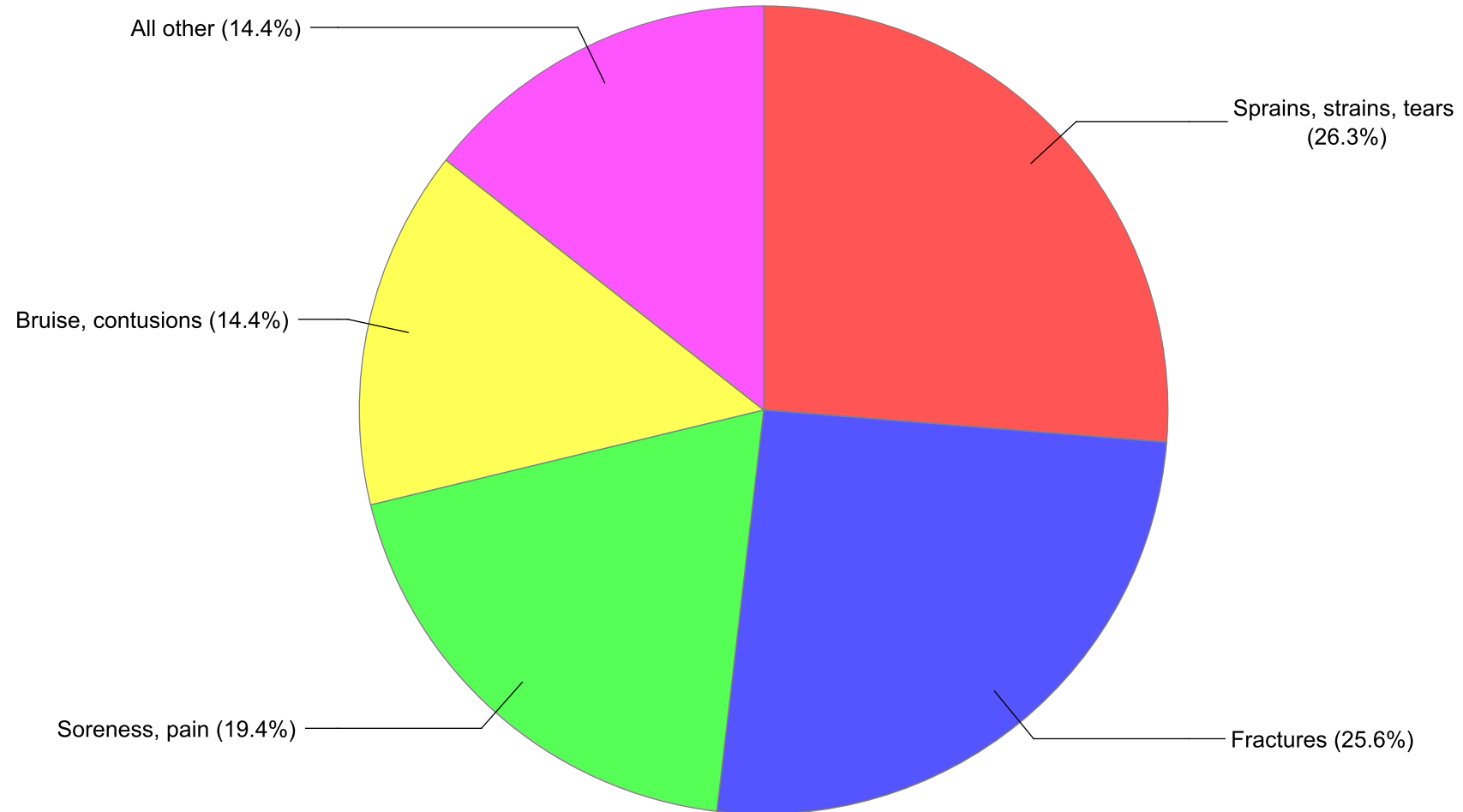


Chart 17. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2014



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 1,600]

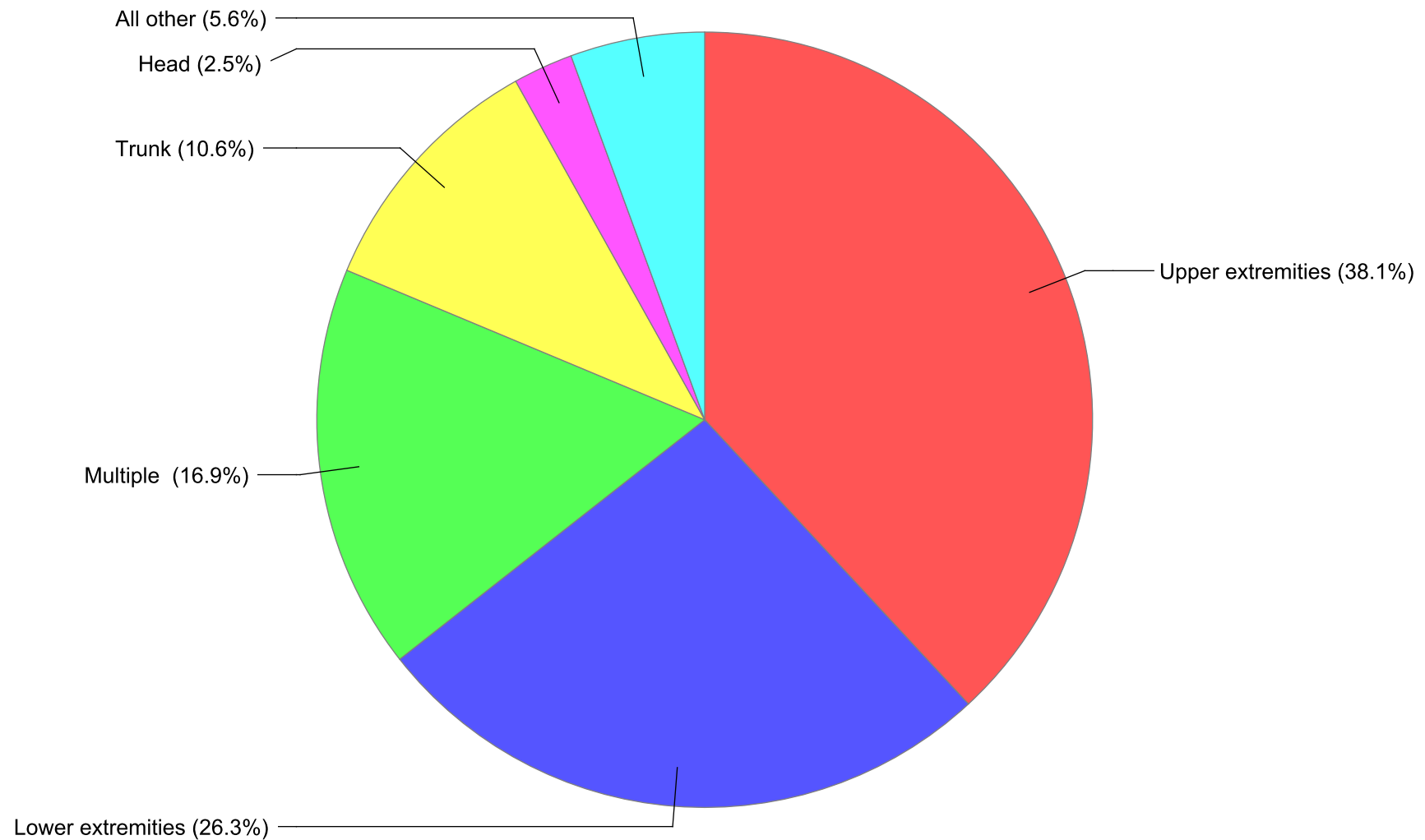


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 1,600]

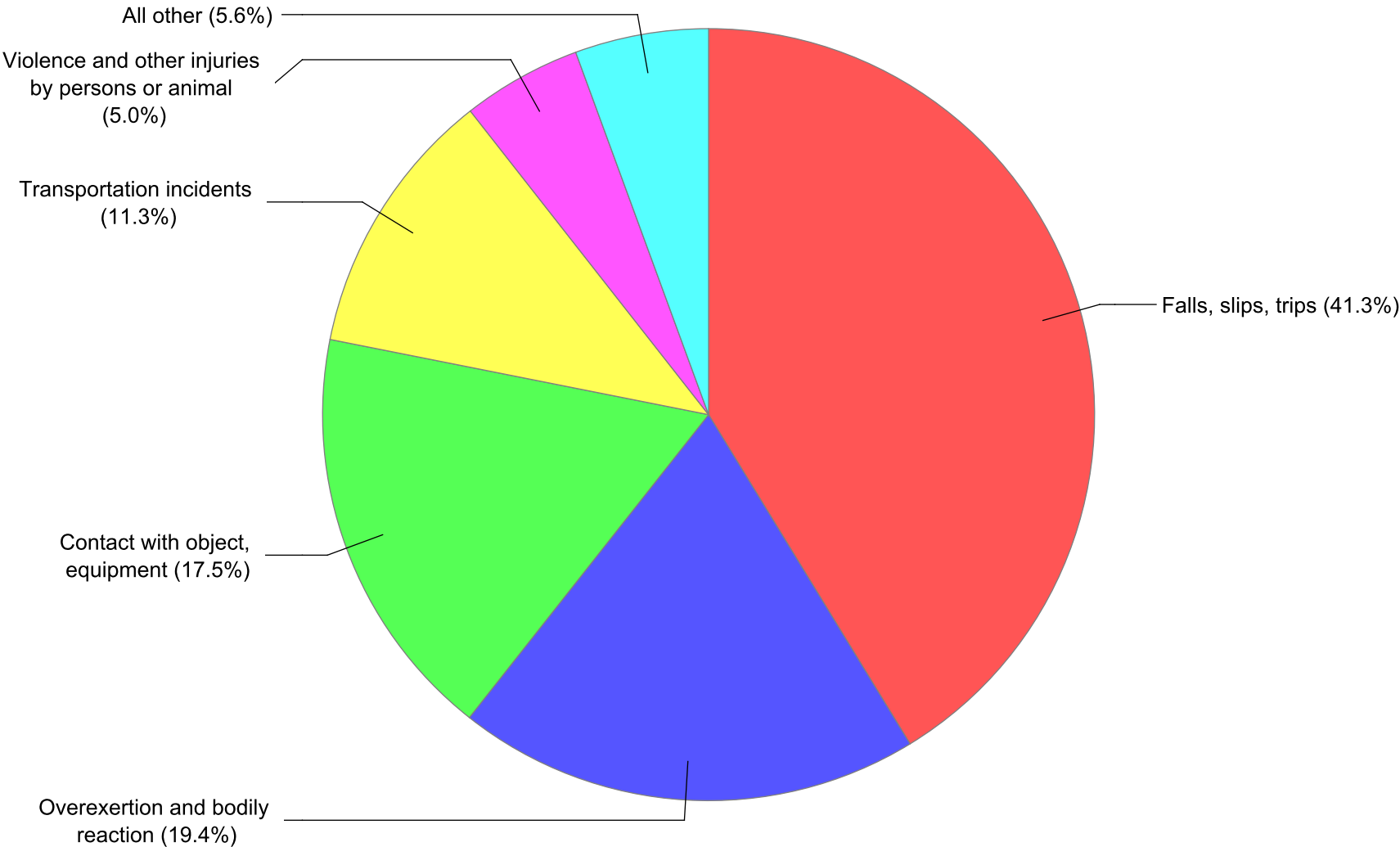
Category	Value
Body systems	-
Neck	-
Upper extremities	610
Lower extremities	420
Multiple	270
Trunk	170
Head	40
All other	90

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 1,600]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 1,600]

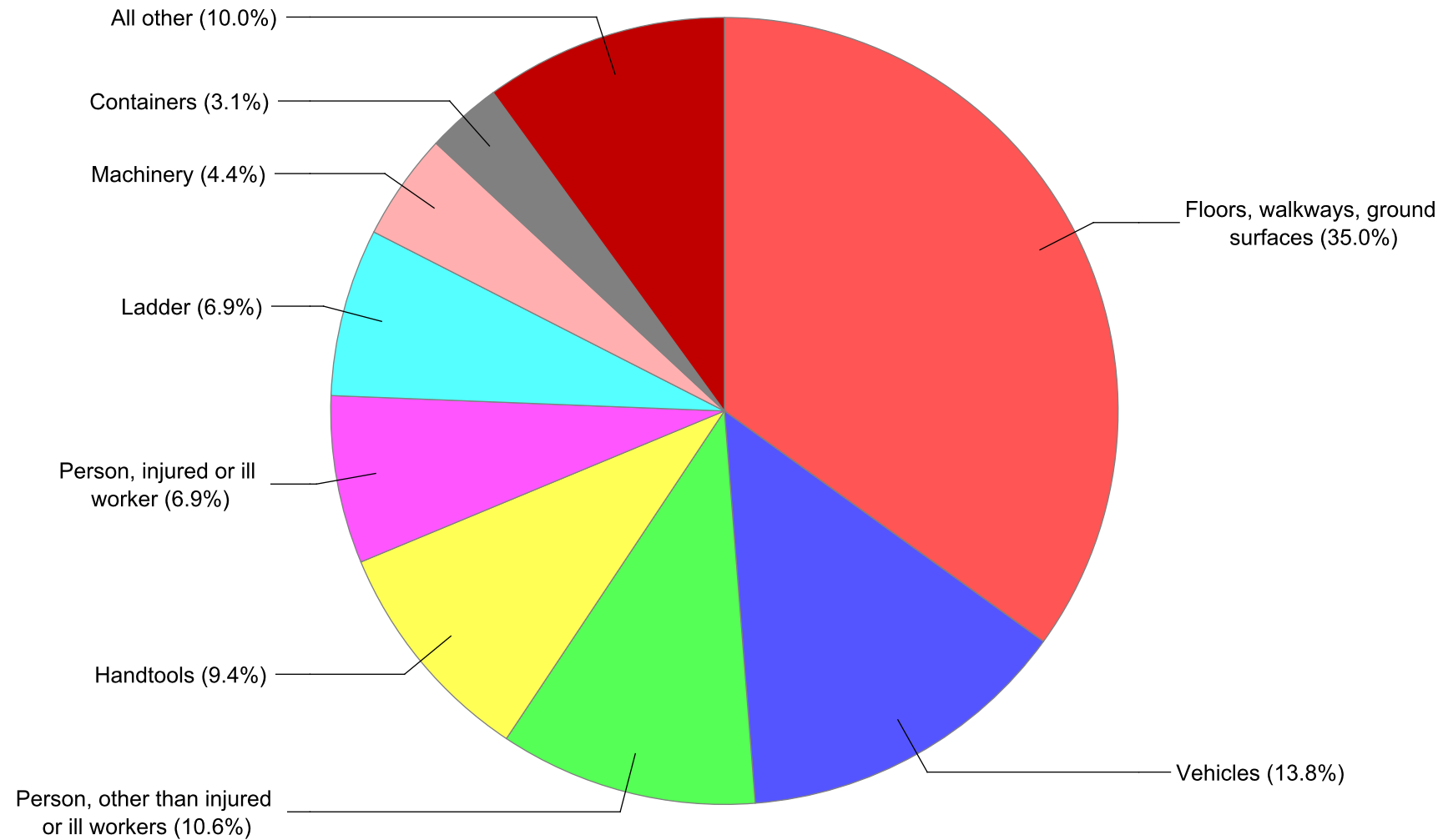


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 1,600]

Category	Value
Parts and materials	-
Furniture, fixtures	-
Chemical, chemical products	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	560
Vehicles	220
Person, other than injured or ill workers	170
Handtools	150
Person, injured or ill worker	110
Ladder	110
Machinery	70
Containers	50
All other	160

Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 1,600]

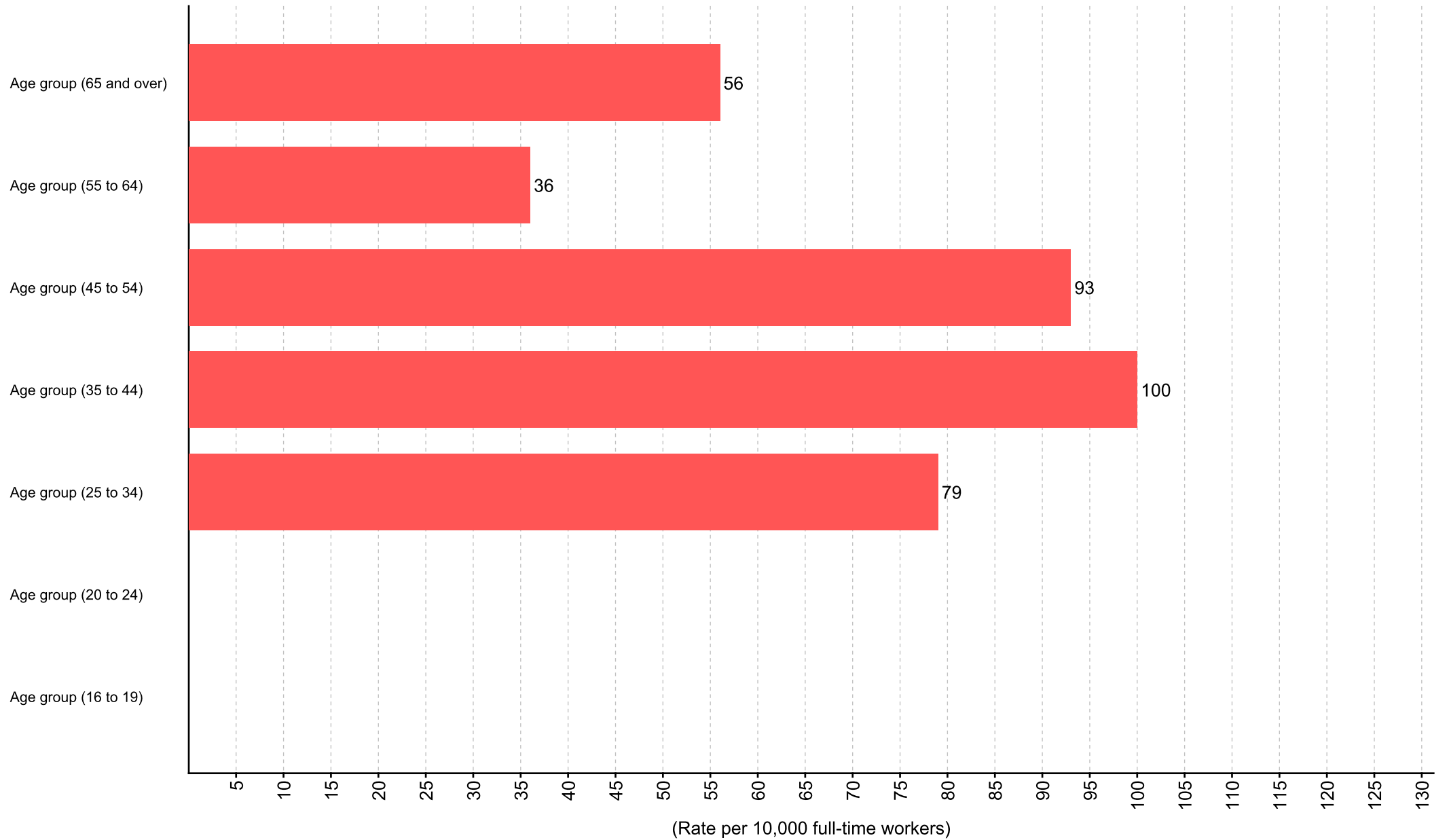


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2014

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	56
Age group (55 to 64)	36
Age group (45 to 54)	93
Age group (35 to 44)	100
Age group (25 to 34)	79
Age group (20 to 24)	-
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 22. Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2014

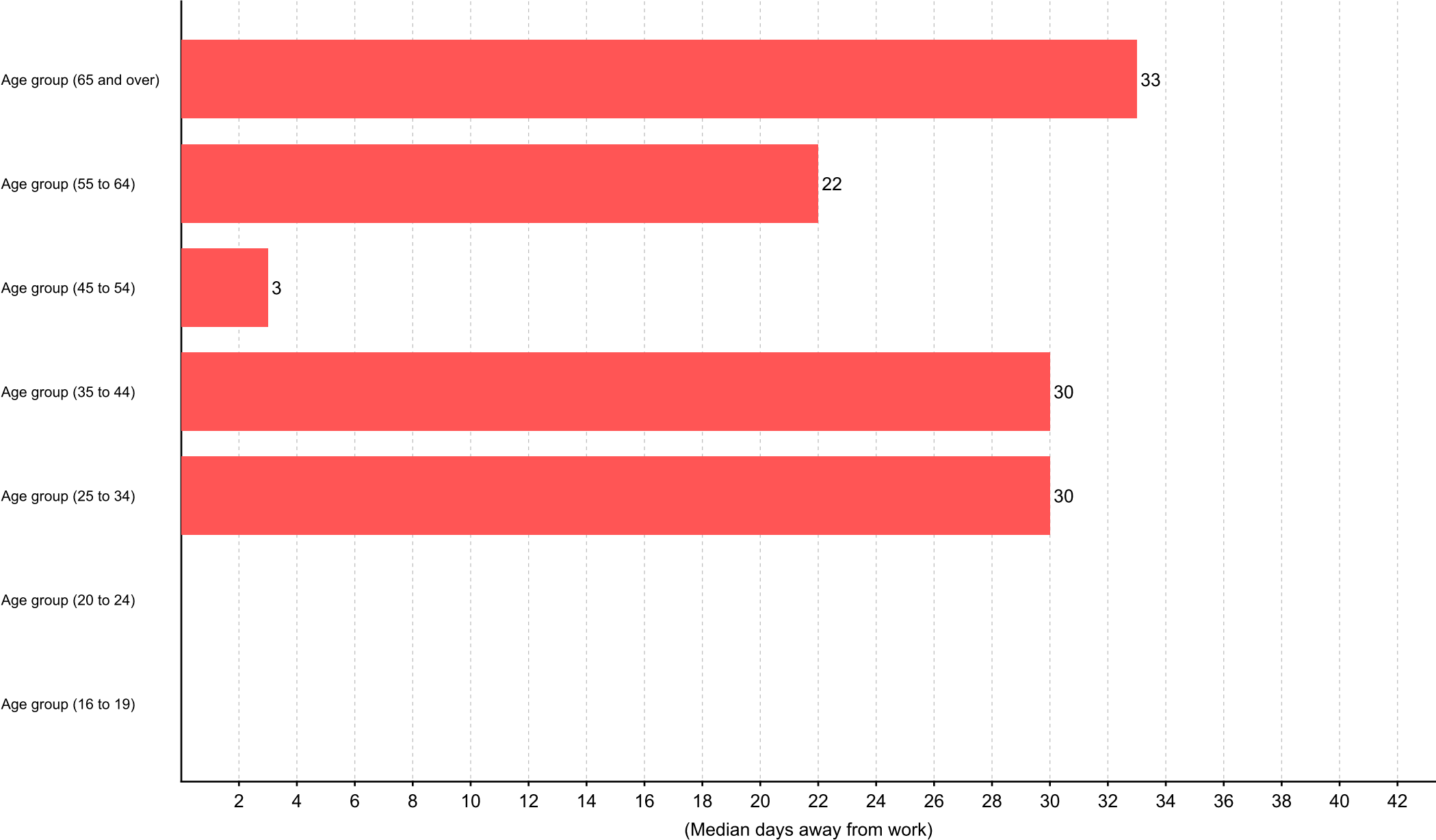


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2014

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	33
Age group (55 to 64)	22
Age group (45 to 54)	3
Age group (35 to 44)	30
Age group (25 to 34)	30
Age group (20 to 24)	-
Age group (16 to 19)	-

Chart 23. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2014



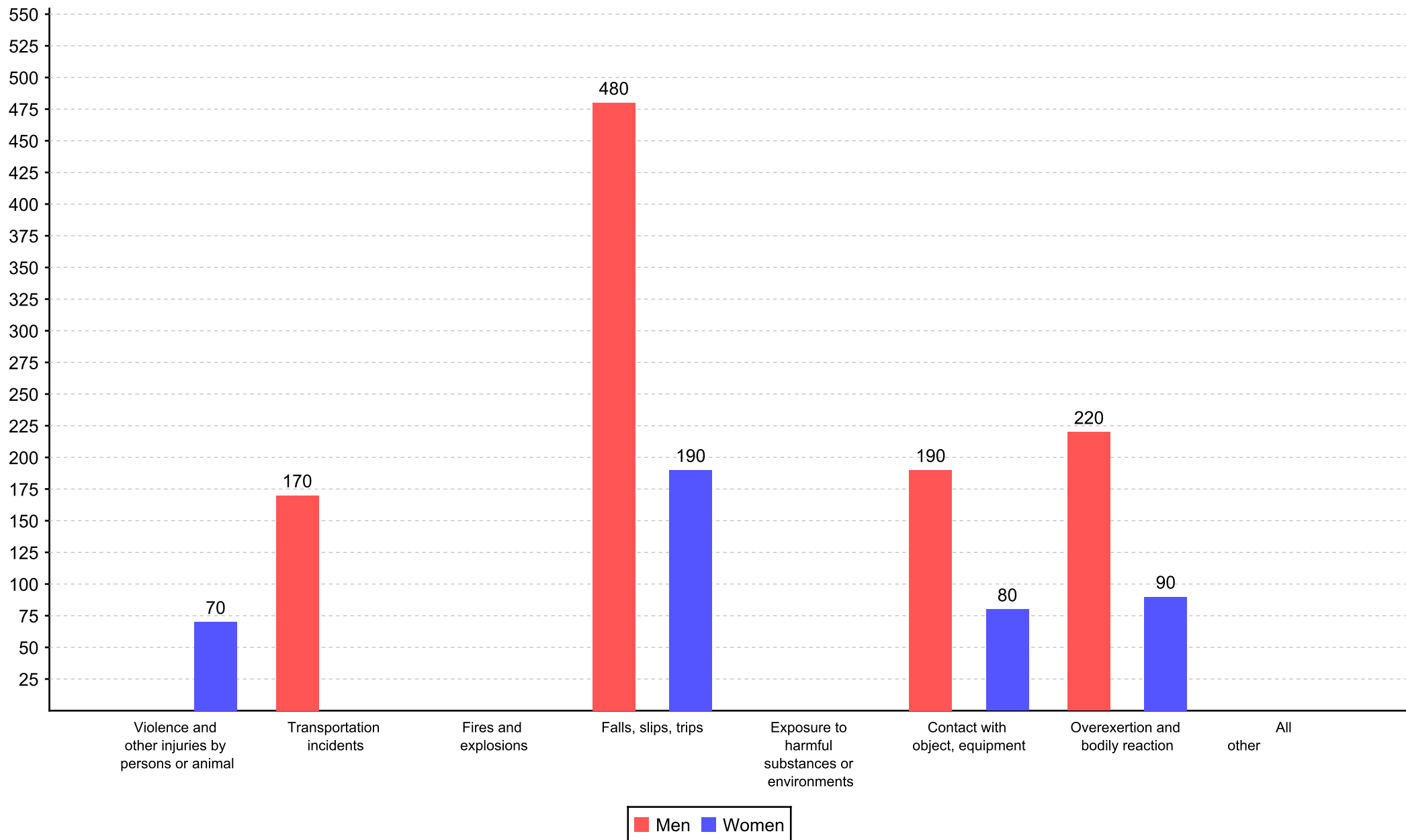
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2014

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	-	70
Transportation incidents	170	-
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	480	190
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	-	-
Contact with object, equipment	190	80
Overexertion and bodily reaction	220	90
All other	-	-

Chart 24. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

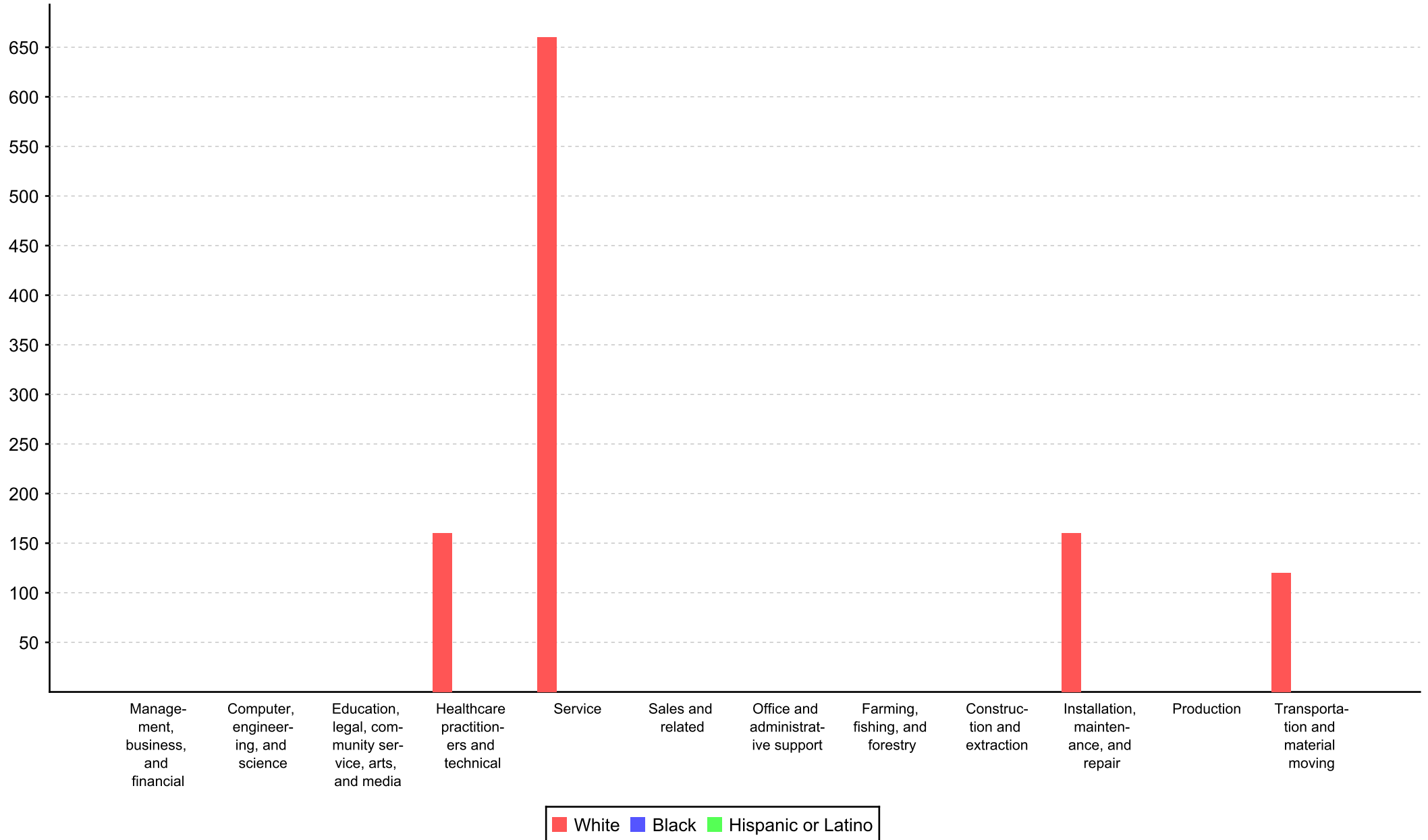


Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2014

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	160	-	-
Service	660	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	160	-	-
Production	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	120	-	-

Chart 25. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2014

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	120	60
Service	610	180
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extraction	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	170	-
Production	-	-
Transportation and material moving	170	60

Chart 26. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2014

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

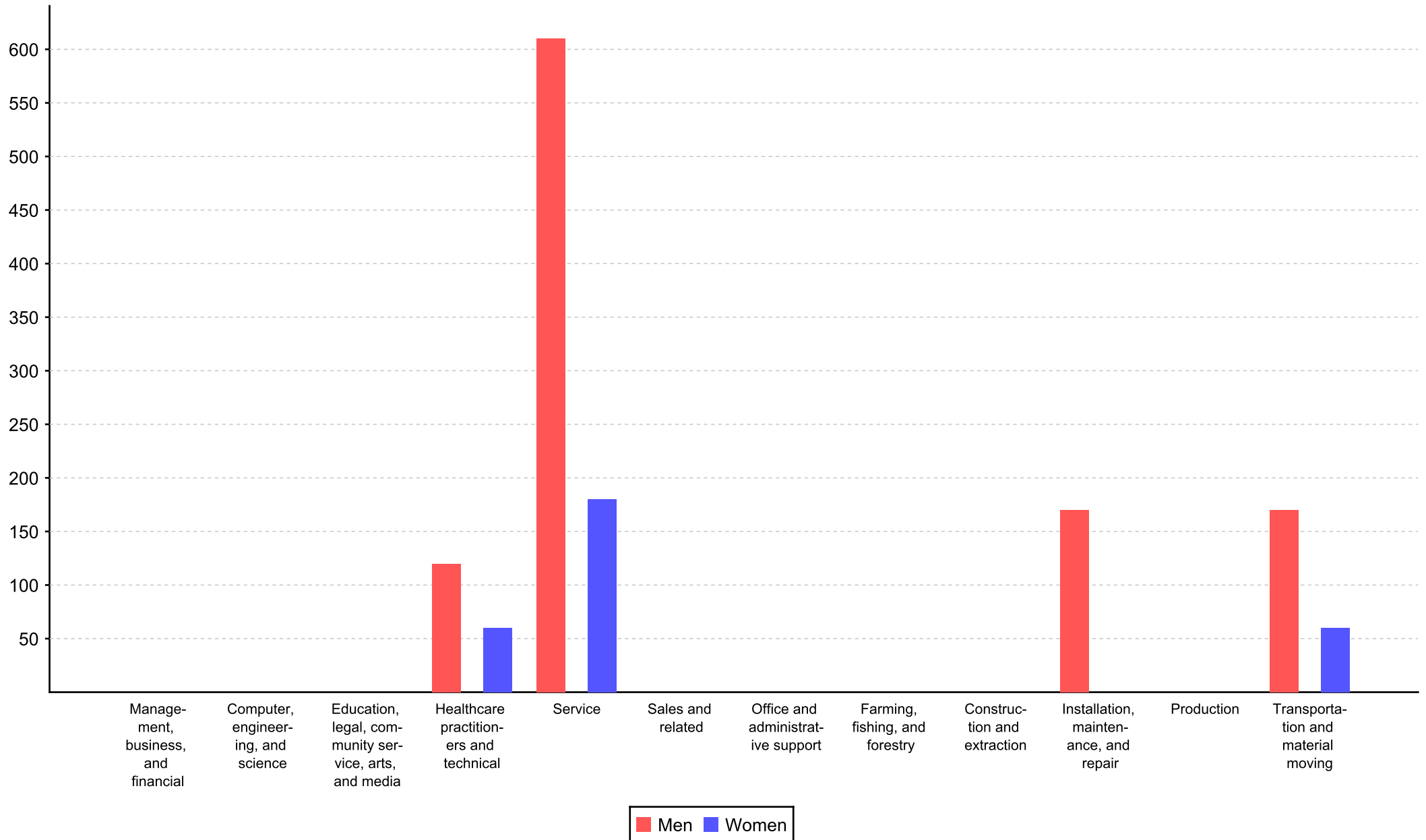
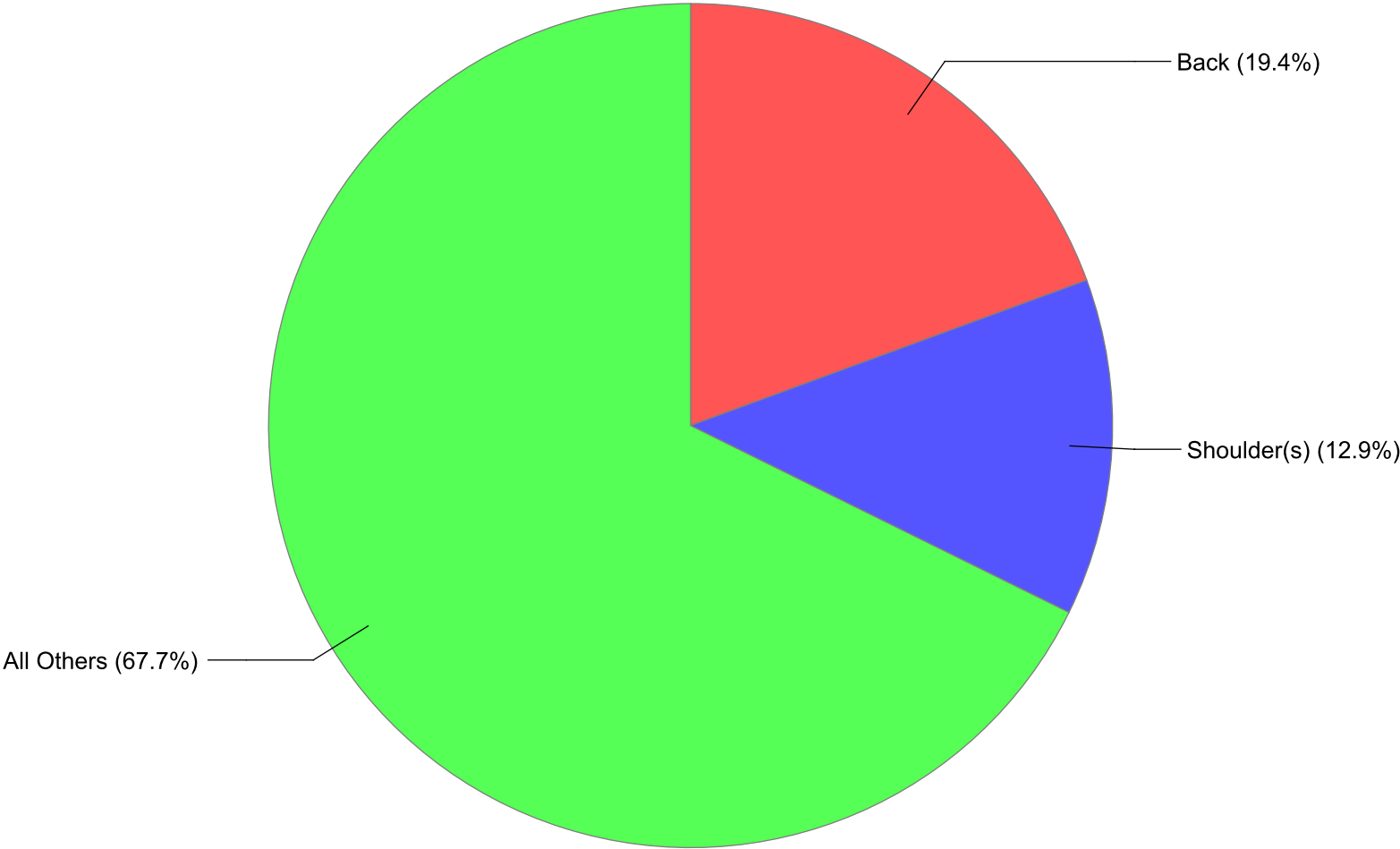


Chart 27. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2014
[Total Cases = 310]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	15,160	4,010	170	1,480	2,370	11,140	5,470	430	270	1,220	2,530	920	300	--
Gender:														
Male	10,540	3,510	120	1,470	1,920	7,030	4,260	330	130	880	600	530	290	--
Female	4,600	500	50	--	440	4,100	1,190	110	140	340	1,930	390	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	30	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	350	100	--	--	100	250	110	--	--	--	30	60	--	--
20 to 24	1,420	320	--	80	240	1,100	650	--	20	90	160	180	--	--
25 to 34	3,300	1,190	40	720	430	2,110	870	--	20	350	580	250	--	--
35 to 44	3,190	700	30	190	480	2,490	950	290	30	420	580	190	--	--
45 to 54	3,640	820	50	240	530	2,830	1,770	50	60	160	570	160	60	--
55 to 64	2,550	780	--	260	520	1,770	960	50	70	120	470	70	--	--
65 and over	670	80	--	--	70	590	150	--	70	60	140	30	140	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	2,150	450	110	90	250	1,690	840	--	--	320	300	190	--	--
3 to 11 months	2,550	690	--	310	370	1,860	880	70	--	200	510	200	--	--
1 to 5 years	5,190	1,350	20	640	690	3,840	1,890	40	100	470	990	270	70	--
More than 5 years	5,250	1,520	30	440	1,050	3,730	1,840	310	160	230	730	260	190	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	8,590	2,600	110	1,090	1,400	5,990	2,770	70	210	820	1,460	430	230	--
Black only	830	170	--	--	160	660	120	--	--	70	350	70	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	330	120	30	--	70	210	30	--	--	40	60	80	--	--
Asian only	50	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	5,300	1,090	30	360	700	4,210	2,520	360	50	280	650	320	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	69.5	87.5	70.6	99.3	81.0	63.1	77.9	76.7	48.1	72.1	23.7	57.6	96.7	--
Female	30.3	12.5	29.4	--	18.6	36.8	21.8	25.6	51.9	27.9	76.3	42.4	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	.2	.7	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.3	2.5	--	--	4.2	2.2	2.0	--	--	--	1.2	6.5	--	--
20 to 24	9.4	8.0	--	5.4	10.1	9.9	11.9	--	7.4	7.4	6.3	19.6	--	--
25 to 34	21.8	29.7	23.5	48.6	18.1	18.9	15.9	--	7.4	28.7	22.9	27.2	--	--
35 to 44	21.0	17.5	17.6	12.8	20.3	22.4	17.4	67.4	11.1	34.4	22.9	20.7	--	--
45 to 54	24.0	20.4	29.4	16.2	22.4	25.4	32.4	11.6	22.2	13.1	22.5	17.4	20.0	--
55 to 64	16.8	19.5	--	17.6	21.9	15.9	17.6	11.6	25.9	9.8	18.6	7.6	--	--
65 and over	4.4	2.0	--	--	3.0	5.3	2.7	--	25.9	4.9	5.5	3.3	46.7	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	14.2	11.2	64.7	6.1	10.5	15.2	15.4	--	--	26.2	11.9	20.7	--	--
3 to 11 months	16.8	17.2	--	20.9	15.6	16.7	16.1	16.3	--	16.4	20.2	21.7	--	--
1 to 5 years	34.2	33.7	11.8	43.2	29.1	34.5	34.6	9.3	37.0	38.5	39.1	29.3	23.3	--
More than 5 years	34.6	37.9	17.6	29.7	44.3	33.5	33.6	72.1	59.3	18.9	28.9	28.3	63.3	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	56.7	64.8	64.7	73.6	59.1	53.8	50.6	16.3	77.8	67.2	57.7	46.7	76.7	--
Black only	5.5	4.2	--	--	6.8	5.9	2.2	--	--	5.7	13.8	7.6	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	2.2	3.0	17.6	--	3.0	1.9	.5	--	--	3.3	2.4	8.7	--	--
Asian only	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	.2	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	35.0	27.2	17.6	24.3	29.5	37.8	46.1	83.7	18.5	23.0	25.7	34.8	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 25, 2016. February 25, 2016

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2a}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	15,160	4,010	170	1,480	2,370	11,140	5,470	430	270	1,220	2,530	920	300	--
Management occupations	390	20	--	--	--	370	250	--	20	--	40	50	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	30	20	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	90	--	--	--	--	90	20	--	--	--	--	70	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	590	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	670	--	--	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	670	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	120	--	--	--	--	120	20	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	700	--	--	--	--	700	100	--	--	--	50	540	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	780	30	--	--	20	750	100	--	--	420	190	40	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	500	--	--	--	--	500	40	--	--	--	400	30	--	--
Sales and related occupations	800	--	--	--	--	790	730	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	770	30	--	--	30	740	330	50	50	180	110	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	130	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,370	1,260	--	1,180	70	110	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,480	320	--	160	160	1,160	470	240	40	90	80	40	200	--
Production occupations	2,640	1,550	--	70	1,470	1,090	900	--	--	40	--	60	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,750	630	--	60	560	3,110	2,400	--	90	360	140	60	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	15,160	4,010	170	1,480	2,370	11,140	5,470	430	270	1,220	2,530	920	300	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,540	220	--	50	160	1,320	1,190	--	90	40	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,210	240	--	--	240	970	650	--	--	280	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	680	660	--	630	40	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	580	150	--	50	90	430	70	--	30	90	30	40	--	--
Nursing assistants	490	--	--	--	--	490	--	--	--	--	490	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	370	50	--	--	50	330	230	--	--	20	70	--	--	--
Personal care aides	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--
Carpenters	310	290	--	280	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	290	--	--	--	--	290	290	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	260	--	--	--	--	260	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	210	--	--	--	--	190	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	210	--	--	--	--	210	80	--	--	60	60	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	30	120	20	--	--
Tire repairers and changers	180	--	--	--	--	170	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	160	90	--	--	70	70	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	160	--	--	--	--	160	120	--	--	--	--	40	--	--
Financial managers	140	--	--	--	--	140	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Packers and packagers, hand	140	80	--	--	70	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	120	--	--	--	--	120	90	--	--	--	--	30	--	--
Office clerks, general	120	--	--	--	--	110	20	--	--	60	--	--	--	--
Cashiers	120	--	--	--	--	120	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General and operations managers	120	--	--	--	--	120	100	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing									
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration	
Total	15,160	4,010	170	1,480	2,370	11,140	5,470	430	270	1,220	2,530	920	300	--	
Nature of injury, illness:															
Fractures	1,760	510	30	190	280	1,250	660	40	--	60	210	110	170	--	
Sprains, strains, tears	5,460	770	20	150	610	4,680	2,290	290	80	530	1,180	250	60	--	
Amputations	70	50	--	--	50	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Bruise, contusions	1,130	280	60	--	190	850	390	--	30	50	280	80	--	--	
Chemical burns and corrosions	60	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Heat (thermal) burns	190	60	--	--	60	130	40	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	
Soreness, pain	1,720	560	--	270	290	1,160	570	--	20	80	390	70	--	--	
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,810	630	--	270	360	1,180	590	--	--	290	120	150	--	--	
Cuts, lacerations	1,420	370	--	40	320	1,050	510	--	--	280	110	120	--	--	
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	390	260	--	230	30	130	80	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	240	100	--	--	100	140	40	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	
Tendonitis	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	
Multiple traumatic injuries	140	30	--	--	--	120	50	--	--	30	--	20	--	--	
With sprains and other injuries	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Part of body affected:															
Head	990	260	30	50	170	730	350	--	20	50	210	70	--	--	
Eye	300	140	30	--	90	160	90	--	--	--	40	20	--	--	
Neck	170	20	--	--	--	150	50	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	
Trunk	2,600	540	--	140	390	2,060	1,010	--	120	90	660	160	--	--	
Back	1,720	270	--	90	170	1,450	690	--	30	70	550	90	--	--	
Upper extremities	6,310	2,090	20	890	1,180	4,220	1,970	110	50	730	830	440	90	--	
Shoulder	2,010	370	--	130	240	1,630	710	60	20	300	410	90	--	--	
Arm	620	180	--	--	140	440	200	--	--	20	100	110	--	--	
Wrist	690	220	--	--	210	460	190	--	20	80	130	30	--	--	
Hand	2,790	1,280	--	730	540	1,520	780	--	--	320	150	180	--	--	
Lower extremities	3,760	850	90	250	510	2,910	1,550	280	30	200	510	170	180	--	
Knee	1,460	290	30	40	220	1,170	640	200	20	50	180	60	--	--	
Ankle	700	170	--	80	80	530	180	50	--	40	230	20	--	--	
Foot	1,130	180	20	--	130	950	590	--	--	70	40	60	160	--	
Toe, toenail	710	60	--	--	60	650	430	--	--	30	20	--	--	--	
Body systems	180	50	--	--	30	130	40	--	--	40	50	--	--	--	
Multiple	1,140	210	--	120	80	930	490	--	50	90	190	70	--	--	
Source of injury, illness:															
Chemical, chemical products	140	80	30	--	30	60	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Containers	1,550	360	--	--	330	1,190	740	--	90	60	130	160	--	--	
Furniture, fixtures	520	120	--	60	60	410	200	--	--	30	110	60	--	--	
Machinery	990	290	30	--	240	700	140	--	--	270	30	80	160	--	
Parts and materials	1,930	690	--	240	450	1,240	1,110	--	--	70	--	20	--	--	
Person, injured or ill worker	1,970	570	--	70	490	1,400	670	90	60	180	210	160	--	--	
Worker motion or position	1,910	570	--	70	490	1,340	650	90	60	170	180	160	--	--	
Person, other than injured or ill workers	960	--	--	--	--	960	40	--	--	--	890	--	--	--	
Health care patient	860	--	--	--	--	860	--	--	--	--	850	--	--	--	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,910	610	20	340	250	2,290	1,170	50	80	150	650	180	--	--	
Ladder	360	50	--	40	--	310	40	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	
Handtools	980	420	--	250	160	560	200	--	--	260	--	60	--	--	
Vehicles	1,500	280	50	90	140	1,210	860	--	--	60	190	50	--	--	
Trucks	740	140	50	--	60	600	540	--	--	30	30	--	--	--	
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	140	30	--	--	30	110	60	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	
Event or exposure:															

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	650	220	--	--	--	430	90	--	--	--	310	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	360	220	--	--	--	140	70	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	890	90	--	70	--	800	350	--	--	280	100	40	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	680	50	--	40	--	630	230	--	--	270	70	40	--	--
Fires and explosions	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	4,140	940	70	490	380	3,200	1,440	300	100	240	830	260	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	370	90	--	--	60	280	90	40	--	50	40	60	--	--
Fall on same level	2,500	340	--	100	230	2,170	970	50	90	150	710	190	--	--
Fall to lower level	1,010	500	60	360	80	510	360	--	--	50	60	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	470	190	30	40	110	290	90	--	--	40	70	70	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	4,450	1,400	40	390	970	3,050	1,810	60	--	400	290	300	180	--
Struck by object or equipment	3,130	840	--	310	530	2,280	1,340	--	--	340	170	230	160	--
Struck against object or equipment	630	200	--	40	160	430	260	--	--	30	80	50	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	570	300	30	--	240	270	140	--	--	20	30	20	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	4,530	1,170	20	260	880	3,360	1,680	50	150	240	940	240	60	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	460	220	--	--	220	240	90	--	20	70	40	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,470	320	--	100	220	1,150	690	--	80	40	260	80	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	11.6	12.7	17.6	12.8	11.8	11.2	12.1	9.3	--	4.9	8.3	12.0	56.7	--
Sprains, strains, tears	36.0	19.2	11.8	10.1	25.7	42.0	41.9	67.4	29.6	43.4	46.6	27.2	20.0	--
Amputations	.5	1.2	--	--	2.1	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	7.5	7.0	35.3	--	8.0	7.6	7.1	--	11.1	4.1	11.1	8.7	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.4	1.0	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.3	1.5	--	--	2.5	1.2	.7	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--
Soreness, pain	11.3	14.0	--	18.2	12.2	10.4	10.4	--	7.4	6.6	15.4	7.6	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	11.9	15.7	--	18.2	15.2	10.6	10.8	--	--	23.8	4.7	16.3	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	9.4	9.2	--	2.7	13.5	9.4	9.3	--	--	23.0	4.3	13.0	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.6	6.5	--	15.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.6	2.5	--	--	4.2	1.3	.7	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	.2	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	.9	.7	--	--	--	1.1	.9	--	--	2.5	--	2.2	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.3	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	6.5	6.5	17.6	3.4	7.2	6.6	6.4	--	7.4	4.1	8.3	7.6	--	--
Eye	2.0	3.5	17.6	--	3.8	1.4	1.6	--	--	--	1.6	2.2	--	--
Neck	1.1	.5	--	--	--	1.3	.9	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
Trunk	17.2	13.5	--	9.5	16.5	18.5	18.5	--	44.4	7.4	26.1	17.4	--	--
Back	11.3	6.7	--	6.1	7.2	13.0	12.6	--	11.1	5.7	21.7	9.8	--	--
Upper extremities	41.6	52.1	11.8	60.1	49.8	37.9	36.0	25.6	18.5	59.8	32.8	47.8	30.0	--
Shoulder	13.3	9.2	--	8.8	10.1	14.6	13.0	14.0	7.4	24.6	16.2	9.8	--	--
Arm	4.1	4.5	--	--	5.9	3.9	3.7	--	--	1.6	4.0	12.0	--	--
Wrist	4.6	5.5	--	--	8.9	4.1	3.5	--	7.4	6.6	5.1	3.3	--	--
Hand	18.4	31.9	--	49.3	22.8	13.6	14.3	--	--	26.2	5.9	19.6	--	--
Lower extremities	24.8	21.2	52.9	16.9	21.5	26.1	28.3	65.1	11.1	16.4	20.2	18.5	60.0	--
Knee	9.6	7.2	17.6	2.7	9.3	10.5	11.7	46.5	7.4	4.1	7.1	6.5	--	--
Ankle	4.6	4.2	--	5.4	3.4	4.8	3.3	11.6	--	3.3	9.1	2.2	--	--
Foot	7.5	4.5	11.8	--	5.5	8.5	10.8	--	--	5.7	1.6	6.5	53.3	--
Toe, toenail	4.7	1.5	--	--	2.5	5.8	7.9	--	--	2.5	.8	--	--	--
Body systems	1.2	1.2	--	--	1.3	1.2	.7	--	--	3.3	2.0	--	--	--
Multiple	7.5	5.2	--	8.1	3.4	8.3	9.0	--	18.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.9	2.0	17.6	--	1.3	.5	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	10.2	9.0	--	--	13.9	10.7	13.5	--	33.3	4.9	5.1	17.4	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.4	3.0	--	4.1	2.5	3.7	3.7	--	--	2.5	4.3	6.5	--	--
Machinery	6.5	7.2	17.6	--	10.1	6.3	2.6	--	--	22.1	1.2	8.7	53.3	--
Parts and materials	12.7	17.2	--	16.2	19.0	11.1	20.3	--	--	5.7	--	2.2	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	13.0	14.2	--	4.7	20.7	12.6	12.2	20.9	22.2	14.8	8.3	17.4	--	--
Worker motion or position	12.6	14.2	--	4.7	20.7	12.0	11.9	20.9	22.2	13.9	7.1	17.4	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	6.3	--	--	--	--	8.6	.7	--	--	--	35.2	--	--	--
Health care patient	5.7	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	33.6	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	19.2	15.2	11.8	23.0	10.5	20.6	21.4	11.6	29.6	12.3	25.7	19.6	--	--
Ladder	2.4	1.2	--	2.7	--	2.8	.7	--	--	3.3	.8	--	--	--
Handtools	6.5	10.5	--	16.9	6.8	5.0	3.7	--	--	21.3	--	6.5	--	--
Vehicles	9.9	7.0	29.4	6.1	5.9	10.9	15.7	--	--	4.9	7.5	5.4	--	--
Trucks	4.9	3.5	29.4	--	2.5	5.4	9.9	--	--	2.5	1.2	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.9	.7	--	--	1.3	1.0	1.1	--	--	1.6	.8	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.3	5.5	--	--	--	3.9	1.6	--	--	--	12.3	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.6	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	2.4	5.5	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	5.9	2.2	--	4.7	--	7.2	6.4	--	--	23.0	4.0	4.3	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	4.5	1.2	--	2.7	--	5.7	4.2	--	--	22.1	2.8	4.3	--	--
Fires and explosions	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	27.3	23.4	41.2	33.1	16.0	28.7	26.3	69.8	37.0	19.7	32.8	28.3	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.4	2.2	--	--	2.5	2.5	1.6	9.3	--	4.1	1.6	6.5	--	--
Fall on same level	16.5	8.5	--	6.8	9.7	19.5	17.7	11.6	33.3	12.3	28.1	20.7	--	--
Fall to lower level	6.7	12.5	35.3	24.3	3.4	4.6	6.6	--	--	4.1	2.4	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	3.1	4.7	17.6	2.7	4.6	2.6	1.6	--	--	3.3	2.8	7.6	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	29.4	34.9	23.5	26.4	40.9	27.4	33.1	14.0	--	32.8	11.5	32.6	60.0	--
Struck by object or equipment	20.6	20.9	--	20.9	22.4	20.5	24.5	--	--	27.9	6.7	25.0	53.3	--
Struck against object or equipment	4.2	5.0	--	2.7	6.8	3.9	4.8	--	--	2.5	3.2	5.4	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.8	7.5	17.6	--	10.1	2.4	2.6	--	--	1.6	1.2	2.2	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	29.9	29.2	11.8	17.6	37.1	30.2	30.7	11.6	55.6	19.7	37.2	26.1	20.0	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.0	5.5	--	--	9.3	2.2	1.6	--	7.4	5.7	1.6	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	9.7	8.0	--	6.8	9.3	10.3	12.6	--	29.6	3.3	10.3	8.7	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	81.1	109.6	168.1	149.3	92.1	74.1	125.5	86.9	18.4	39.4	76.4	52.6	55.9	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	9.4	13.9	32.4	19.6	10.9	8.3	15.2	7.3	--	1.8	6.2	6.5	30.8	1.0
Sprains, strains, tears	29.2	21.1	17.6	15.0	23.6	31.1	52.5	58.0	5.4	17.0	35.7	14.4	12.0	1.0
Amputations	.4	1.3	--	--	1.8	.1	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Bruise, contusions	6.0	7.5	60.1	--	7.3	5.7	9.0	--	2.2	1.7	8.4	4.6	--	1.0
Chemical burns and corrosions	.3	1.0	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Heat (thermal) burns	1.0	1.6	--	--	2.3	.9	1.0	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	1.0
Soreness, pain	9.2	15.2	--	26.9	11.1	7.7	13.2	--	1.5	2.6	11.7	3.9	--	1.0
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	9.7	17.3	--	27.3	13.8	7.8	13.6	--	--	9.4	3.5	8.4	--	1.0
Cuts, lacerations	7.6	10.2	--	4.4	12.5	7.0	11.7	--	--	9.2	3.2	7.1	--	1.0
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	2.1	7.2	--	22.9	1.3	.8	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	1.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3	2.7	--	--	3.8	.9	.8	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	1.0
Tendonitis	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	1.0
Multiple traumatic injuries	.8	.7	--	--	--	.8	1.2	--	--	1.0	--	.9	--	1.0
With sprains and other injuries	.2	--	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	1.0
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.3	7.1	32.7	5.4	6.7	4.8	8.0	--	1.6	1.7	6.4	3.9	--	1.0
Eye	1.6	3.8	27.1	--	3.4	1.0	2.1	--	--	--	1.2	.9	--	1.0
Neck	.9	.6	--	--	--	1.0	1.1	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	1.0
Trunk	13.9	14.7	--	14.3	15.0	13.7	23.3	--	8.0	2.8	19.9	9.0	--	1.0
Back	9.2	7.4	--	9.5	6.7	9.6	15.8	--	2.2	2.3	16.7	5.0	--	1.0
Upper extremities	33.7	57.1	18.0	90.0	45.9	28.0	45.2	22.7	3.2	23.7	25.0	25.0	16.3	1.0
Shoulder	10.7	10.2	--	13.1	9.3	10.9	16.3	11.9	1.1	9.7	12.3	5.4	--	1.0
Arm	3.3	4.8	--	--	5.6	2.9	4.6	--	--	.7	2.9	6.5	--	1.0
Wrist	3.7	6.1	--	--	8.3	3.1	4.3	--	1.1	2.7	3.8	1.9	--	1.0
Hand	14.9	34.9	--	73.2	21.2	10.1	18.0	--	--	10.5	4.5	10.5	--	1.0
Lower extremities	20.1	23.2	91.6	24.9	19.9	19.4	35.6	55.6	2.2	6.5	15.3	9.6	32.8	1.0
Knee	7.8	7.9	32.2	3.9	8.6	7.8	14.8	41.1	1.3	1.6	5.4	3.7	--	1.0
Ankle	3.7	4.7	--	8.3	3.3	3.5	4.2	9.3	--	1.4	7.0	.9	--	1.0
Foot	6.0	4.9	25.0	--	5.0	6.3	13.6	--	--	2.4	1.2	3.4	29.9	1.0
Toe, toenail	3.8	1.6	--	--	2.3	4.3	9.9	--	--	1.0	.6	--	--	1.0
Body systems	.9	1.3	--	--	1.1	.9	.8	--	--	1.2	1.4	--	--	1.0
Multiple	6.1	5.7	--	12.4	3.0	6.2	11.3	--	3.3	2.9	5.8	4.2	--	1.0
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.7	2.3	26.3	--	1.2	.4	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Containers	8.3	9.9	--	--	12.8	7.9	16.9	--	6.2	2.1	3.8	9.3	--	1.0
Furniture, fixtures	2.8	3.1	--	5.8	2.3	2.7	4.6	--	--	.9	3.2	3.4	--	1.0
Machinery	5.3	8.0	27.8	--	9.5	4.7	3.1	--	--	8.8	.9	4.4	29.3	1.0
Parts and materials	10.3	18.9	--	24.3	17.3	8.3	25.5	--	--	2.2	--	1.3	--	1.0
Person, injured or ill worker	10.5	15.4	--	6.9	19.1	9.3	15.4	18.8	3.9	5.9	6.3	9.1	--	1.0
Worker motion or position	10.2	15.4	--	6.9	19.1	8.9	15.0	18.6	3.9	5.5	5.4	9.0	--	1.0
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.1	--	--	--	--	6.4	.9	--	--	--	26.8	--	--	1.0
Health care patient	4.6	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	25.6	--	--	1.0
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	15.5	16.8	21.3	34.3	9.8	15.2	26.9	10.9	5.6	4.9	19.5	10.1	--	1.0
Ladder	1.9	1.3	--	3.9	--	2.0	.9	--	--	1.4	.6	--	--	1.0
Handtools	5.2	11.4	--	24.9	6.4	3.7	4.6	--	--	8.4	--	3.6	--	1.0
Vehicles	8.0	7.8	53.1	9.3	5.4	8.1	19.7	--	--	2.0	5.6	2.6	--	1.0
Trucks	3.9	3.8	49.1	--	2.3	4.0	12.5	--	--	.9	.8	--	--	1.0
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	.8	.9	--	--	1.1	.7	1.4	--	--	.6	.7	--	--	1.0
Event or exposure:														

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.5	6.1	--	--	--	2.8	2.1	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	1.9	6.1	--	--	--	.9	1.7	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	4.8	2.4	--	7.5	--	5.3	8.0	--	--	9.1	3.0	2.2	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.6	1.3	--	4.1	--	4.2	5.3	--	--	8.8	2.2	2.2	--	--
Fires and explosions	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	22.1	25.7	69.3	49.4	14.8	21.2	33.0	60.0	6.9	7.8	24.9	14.6	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.0	2.5	--	--	2.4	1.9	2.1	8.5	--	1.5	1.1	3.3	--	--
Fall on same level	13.4	9.2	--	9.7	9.0	14.4	22.3	10.3	6.2	4.7	21.3	10.9	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.4	13.7	58.7	36.5	3.2	3.4	8.2	--	--	1.6	1.9	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	2.5	5.1	30.2	4.2	4.4	1.9	2.0	--	--	1.3	2.2	4.2	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	23.8	38.3	40.1	39.6	37.7	20.3	41.4	12.4	--	13.0	8.6	17.3	34.2	--
Struck by object or equipment	16.7	23.1	--	31.2	20.6	15.2	30.7	--	--	11.1	5.3	12.9	29.9	--
Struck against object or equipment	3.4	5.5	--	3.6	6.2	2.8	5.9	--	--	1.0	2.4	3.0	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	3.0	8.1	27.4	--	9.2	1.8	3.3	--	--	.8	.8	1.4	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	24.2	32.0	24.3	26.4	34.4	22.3	38.5	10.6	10.3	7.7	28.2	13.7	10.9	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.5	6.0	--	--	8.5	1.6	2.0	--	1.2	2.3	1.2	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	7.9	8.8	--	10.2	8.4	7.7	15.9	--	5.4	1.2	7.8	4.4	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.6	7.5	16.5	14.4	14.8	6.9	24.4	10
Gender:									
Male	100.0	15.7	6.0	14.5	13.9	16.5	7.1	26.1	10
Female	100.0	15.2	10.7	21.1	15.4	11.1	6.3	20.4	6
Age:									
14 - 15	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
16 - 19	100.0	17.1	17.1	14.3	14.3	28.6	--	8.6	7
20 - 24	100.0	19.7	10.6	15.5	28.2	12.7	4.9	9.2	7
25 - 34	100.0	27.3	7.3	12.4	13.0	10.9	3.3	25.8	8
35 - 44	100.0	16.0	6.0	21.3	5.3	20.7	6.3	24.1	11
45 - 54	100.0	9.9	7.1	18.7	13.7	17.9	4.9	28.0	11
55 - 64	100.0	7.1	7.8	13.7	23.1	10.2	12.9	25.1	10
65 and over	100.0	6.0	6.0	16.4	7.5	6.0	22.4	37.3	26
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	100.0	15.3	8.8	27.9	7.9	8.8	4.2	26.5	5
3 - 11 months	100.0	15.3	8.6	15.3	9.8	21.2	5.9	23.9	11
1 - 5 years	100.0	22.7	6.6	10.4	17.0	14.1	6.7	22.4	8
5 years or more	100.0	9.0	7.0	18.3	16.8	14.9	8.6	25.7	10
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	19.8	6.8	13.0	11.1	15.5	8.0	26.0	10
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.2	9.1	27.3	15.2	9.1	--	21.2	5
Black or African American	100.0	13.3	15.7	18.1	7.2	19.3	3.6	24.1	8
Asian	100.0	--	--	--	--	40.0	--	--	17
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.6	7.5	16.5	14.4	14.8	6.9	24.4	10
Management occupations	100.0	10.3	5.1	12.8	38.5	28.2	--	7.7	6
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	42.9	--	--	--	--	--	28.6	3
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.0	180
Architecture and engineering occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Community and social service occupations	100.0	62.5	--	12.5	--	18.8	--	--	1
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	22.2	--	--	22.2	--	22.2	10
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	23.3	15.0	16.7	8.3	15.0	3.3	20.0	4
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	23.9	13.4	20.9	11.9	10.4	--	17.9	4
Protective service occupations	100.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	--	16.7	--	25.0	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	22.9	14.3	17.1	10.0	10.0	2.9	22.9	5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	7.7	5.1	12.8	2.6	46.2	11.5	14.1	11
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	40.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	10
Sales and related occupations	100.0	13.8	6.3	8.8	18.8	18.8	5.0	28.8	12
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	16.9	14.3	28.6	6.5	7.8	3.9	24.7	4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	23.1	--	38.5	--	--	--	15.4	5
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	37.2	2.9	6.6	18.2	5.8	2.9	26.3	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	9.5	9.5	19.6	12.8	10.1	16.2	22.3	10
Production occupations	100.0	15.2	4.9	22.7	22.7	12.9	5.7	15.5	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	6.4	5.1	14.4	8.8	17.3	9.1	38.9	18

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.6	7.5	16.5	14.4	14.8	6.9	24.4	10
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	2.6	2.6	9.1	7.8	20.1	14.9	42.2	21
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	7.4	5.8	19.0	8.3	14.0	5.0	40.5	14
Construction laborers	100.0	70.6	--	5.9	--	2.9	--	16.2	1
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	13.8	10.3	27.6	15.5	14
Nursing assistants	100.0	28.6	14.3	22.4	8.2	10.2	--	14.3	3
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	8.1	5.4	21.6	13.5	21.6	--	27.0	11
Personal care aides	100.0	6.1	15.2	18.2	54.5	--	--	6.1	10
Carpenters	100.0	--	--	--	74.2	9.7	--	9.7	10
Retail salespersons	100.0	10.3	10.3	13.8	17.2	24.1	--	20.7	7
Tree trimmers and pruners	100.0	--	--	--	--	96.2	--	--	11
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	15.4	--	--	23.1	15.4	7.7	26.9	10
Registered nurses	100.0	23.8	9.5	23.8	--	23.8	--	9.5	4
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	23.8	19.0	23.8	--	9.5	--	14.3	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	--	9.5	14.3	--	14.3	33.3	19.0	30
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	16.7	--	33.3	--	27.8	--	11.1	5
Tire repairers and changers	100.0	--	27.8	--	38.9	--	--	33.3	10
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	100.0	12.5	--	25.0	18.8	12.5	--	25.0	7
Driver/sales workers	100.0	18.8	--	12.5	--	25.0	18.8	18.8	14
Financial managers	100.0	--	--	--	92.9	--	--	--	6
Packers and packagers, hand	100.0	--	14.3	--	14.3	21.4	--	28.6	12
Food preparation workers	100.0	25.0	16.7	33.3	--	--	--	--	3
Office clerks, general	100.0	16.7	--	33.3	--	--	--	16.7	5
Cashiers	100.0	16.7	--	--	33.3	--	--	33.3	6
General and operations managers	100.0	--	--	--	--	83.3	--	--	13
Cooks, restaurant	100.0	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	14

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2014

Missouri -- private industry

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	15.6	7.5	16.5	14.4	14.8	6.9	24.4	10
Goods producing	100.0	24.4	5.2	13.5	15.0	10.7	5.2	26.2	9
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	23.5	--	35.3	--	--	--	23.5	5
Construction	100.0	37.8	3.4	4.1	20.3	4.7	2.0	27.7	10
Manufacturing	100.0	16.5	6.3	17.3	12.2	14.8	7.2	24.9	9
Service providing	100.0	12.4	8.3	17.6	14.3	16.2	7.5	23.8	10
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	8.8	6.0	15.7	18.6	16.5	9.7	24.5	11
Information	100.0	--	--	48.8	--	20.9	--	16.3	3
Financial activities	100.0	14.8	14.8	11.1	--	7.4	--	51.9	31
Professional and business services	100.0	5.7	6.6	21.3	5.7	26.2	2.5	32.0	11
Educational and health services	100.0	21.7	12.6	18.6	15.4	12.6	2.4	17.0	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	20.7	13.0	15.2	8.7	16.3	6.5	20.7	8
Other services except public administration	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	46.7	30.0	26

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	15,160	4,010	170	1,480	2,370	11,140	5,470	430	270	1,220	2,530	920	300	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	520	100	--	--	100	410	290	--	--	--	80	30	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,420	450	30	90	330	970	460	--	30	60	340	70	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	5,570	1,710	60	980	670	3,860	1,800	70	50	640	880	190	210	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	2,950	730	20	200	510	2,220	1,120	220	80	140	440	190	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,640	300	50	--	240	1,340	750	50	--	60	320	150	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	980	150	--	--	130	830	440	40	20	80	170	70	--	--
Not reported	2,090	570	--	180	380	1,520	610	40	80	240	300	220	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	140	50	--	--	40	90	40	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,090	270	--	100	170	820	350	40	30	40	290	50	--	--
1 - 2 hours	2,060	310	30	--	250	1,750	760	--	--	300	580	70	--	--
2 - 4 hours	3,770	1,360	30	830	500	2,410	1,300	40	30	170	450	240	170	--
4 - 6 hours	2,590	520	20	120	390	2,070	890	250	90	350	270	180	--	--
6 - 8 hours	2,050	520	--	140	380	1,530	1,010	--	--	80	340	80	--	--
8 - 10 hours	770	220	--	50	170	540	330	--	20	30	120	20	--	--
10 - 12 hours	350	110	--	--	70	230	80	--	--	--	80	30	--	--
12 - 16 hours	170	50	--	--	20	120	30	--	--	--	60	20	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,170	600	40	180	380	1,580	670	40	80	240	300	220	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	840	60	--	--	40	770	270	--	120	60	160	170	--	--
Monday	2,950	780	30	240	510	2,170	1,410	60	50	130	390	110	--	--
Tuesday	2,950	1,140	60	630	450	1,820	860	--	20	380	350	180	--	--
Wednesday	3,000	850	20	340	500	2,150	1,000	40	20	360	440	110	190	--
Thursday	2,220	530	--	130	390	1,690	930	70	40	140	340	130	--	--
Friday	2,110	510	30	70	410	1,600	580	210	--	110	530	130	--	--
Saturday	1,080	140	--	60	70	950	420	--	20	40	320	110	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	3.4	2.5	--	--	4.2	3.7	5.3	--	--	--	3.2	3.3	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	9.4	11.2	17.6	6.1	13.9	8.7	8.4	--	11.1	4.9	13.4	7.6	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	36.7	42.6	35.3	66.2	28.3	34.6	32.9	16.3	18.5	52.5	34.8	20.7	70.0	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	19.5	18.2	11.8	13.5	21.5	19.9	20.5	51.2	29.6	11.5	17.4	20.7	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	10.8	7.5	29.4	--	10.1	12.0	13.7	11.6	--	4.9	12.6	16.3	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	6.5	3.7	--	--	5.5	7.5	8.0	9.3	7.4	6.6	6.7	7.6	--	--
Not reported	13.8	14.2	--	12.2	16.0	13.6	11.2	9.3	29.6	19.7	11.9	23.9	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.9	1.2	--	--	1.7	.8	.7	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	7.2	6.7	--	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.4	9.3	11.1	3.3	11.5	5.4	--	--
1 - 2 hours	13.6	7.7	17.6	--	10.5	15.7	13.9	--	--	24.6	22.9	7.6	--	--
2 - 4 hours	24.9	33.9	17.6	56.1	21.1	21.6	23.8	9.3	11.1	13.9	17.8	26.1	56.7	--
4 - 6 hours	17.1	13.0	11.8	8.1	16.5	18.6	16.3	58.1	33.3	28.7	10.7	19.6	--	--
6 - 8 hours	13.5	13.0	--	9.5	16.0	13.7	18.5	--	--	6.6	13.4	8.7	--	--
8 - 10 hours	5.1	5.5	--	3.4	7.2	4.8	6.0	--	7.4	2.5	4.7	2.2	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.3	2.7	--	--	3.0	2.1	1.5	--	--	--	3.2	3.3	--	--
12 - 16 hours	1.1	1.2	--	--	.8	1.1	.5	--	--	--	2.4	2.2	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	14.3	15.0	23.5	12.2	16.0	14.2	12.2	9.3	29.6	19.7	11.9	23.9	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.5	1.5	--	--	1.7	6.9	4.9	--	44.4	4.9	6.3	18.5	--	--
Monday	19.5	19.5	17.6	16.2	21.5	19.5	25.8	14.0	18.5	10.7	15.4	12.0	--	--
Tuesday	19.5	28.4	35.3	42.6	19.0	16.3	15.7	--	7.4	31.1	13.8	19.6	--	--
Wednesday	19.8	21.2	11.8	23.0	21.1	19.3	18.3	9.3	7.4	29.5	17.4	12.0	63.3	--
Thursday	14.6	13.2	--	8.8	16.5	15.2	17.0	16.3	14.8	11.5	13.4	14.1	--	--
Friday	13.9	12.7	17.6	4.7	17.3	14.4	10.6	48.8	--	9.0	20.9	14.1	--	--
Saturday	7.1	3.5	--	4.1	3.0	8.5	7.7	--	7.4	3.3	12.6	12.0	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	15.6	7.5	16.5	14.4	14.8	6.9	24.4	10
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	11.5	7.7	7.7	11.5	9.6	19.2	30.8	21
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	14.8	12.0	16.9	12.0	13.4	5.6	25.4	8
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	20.5	5.2	14.4	13.8	16.0	6.8	23.5	10
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	12.2	9.5	21.0	10.8	18.0	4.1	24.7	9
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	12.8	8.5	19.5	17.1	12.8	3.7	25.6	6
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	10.2	6.1	13.3	9.2	19.4	21.4	20.4	14
Time not reported	100.0	13.9	6.7	16.7	23.9	8.6	4.3	24.9	8
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	21.4	--	21.4	--	--	--	35.7	9
Less than 1 hour	100.0	12.8	15.6	15.6	14.7	14.7	2.8	23.9	8
1 - 2 hours	100.0	11.7	4.9	21.8	15.0	22.3	6.3	18.0	10
2 - 4 hours	100.0	25.2	6.9	11.9	13.8	10.3	13.3	18.6	9
4 - 6 hours	100.0	11.2	4.6	19.7	9.3	13.9	3.9	37.1	13
6 - 8 hours	100.0	10.2	10.7	13.7	15.6	23.4	5.4	20.5	10
8 - 10 hours	100.0	11.7	7.8	13.0	11.7	14.3	6.5	33.8	13
10 - 12 hours	100.0	17.1	5.7	31.4	8.6	5.7	--	28.6	4
12 - 16 hours	100.0	11.8	--	23.5	--	35.3	--	23.5	19
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	14.7	6.9	16.6	23.0	8.8	4.6	24.9	8
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	16.7	9.5	20.2	8.3	10.7	8.3	26.2	8
Monday	100.0	11.5	7.8	12.5	13.9	20.3	9.8	24.1	13
Tuesday	100.0	19.3	7.8	12.2	16.6	19.7	4.4	20.0	10
Wednesday	100.0	22.7	6.7	18.7	7.7	9.7	8.0	26.7	7
Thursday	100.0	11.7	5.9	12.6	23.9	14.4	3.6	27.9	9
Friday	100.0	9.5	6.2	29.4	14.7	10.4	3.8	26.5	9
Saturday	100.0	13.9	13.0	12.0	13.9	14.8	13.9	18.5	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 15. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities				Lower extremities									
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot					
Total	81.1	5.3	1.6	.9	13.9	9.2	33.7	10.7	3.3	14.9	3.7	20.1	7.8	3.7	6.0	.9	6.1	.1		
Gender:																				
Male	101.7	5.9	2.5	.8	16.5	10.4	42.6	11.8	3.7	23.0	2.9	27.0	9.9	4.9	9.2	1.1	7.8	--		
Female	55.3	4.5	.5	1.1	10.6	7.7	22.7	9.4	2.8	4.9	4.7	11.5	5.2	2.3	2.1	.8	4.0	--		
Age:																				
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
16 - 19	76.9	13.5	3.6	--	6.0	5.5	31.8	--	--	27.5	--	23.4	5.4	8.7	8.0	--	--	--		
20 - 24	81.8	6.7	1.6	--	10.4	9.5	42.0	3.9	2.1	32.1	3.1	15.8	4.8	4.3	4.3	--	6.0	--		
25 - 34	77.2	4.4	1.4	1.1	14.8	11.8	39.9	15.3	2.3	17.9	3.7	12.9	5.0	3.8	2.4	.5	3.6	--		
35 - 44	74.7	4.7	1.3	.8	11.2	8.4	28.7	6.1	4.2	13.6	3.6	23.1	12.4	4.9	2.6	.5	5.5	--		
45 - 54	86.0	4.6	.9	1.6	14.9	9.0	29.6	14.9	3.6	6.7	3.1	27.3	7.4	3.1	13.4	1.5	6.4	--		
55 - 64	86.9	6.0	2.5	--	15.9	7.7	36.5	11.1	4.2	15.6	5.1	14.8	8.6	2.4	2.4	1.8	11.7	--		
65 and over	85.3	3.1	--	--	23.0	7.5	22.2	7.8	2.0	3.2	4.9	32.1	5.8	--	21.7	--	2.4	--		
Major occupational group:																				
Management occupations	32.2	--	--	--	3.4	2.3	15.2	12.2	2.5	--	--	12.0	9.6	--	--	--	--	--		
Business and financial operations occupations	6.6	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.6	--		
Computer and mathematical occupations	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Community and social service occupations	82.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.6	--	--	--	--	51.6	--	50.2	--	--	11.4	--		
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Education, training, and library occupations	23.4	--	--	--	11.4	9.6	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	38.4	--	--	--	7.1	--	17.7	13.9	--	--	--	11.5	8.3	--	--	--	--	--		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.8	5.3	2.6	3.1	11.8	9.1	12.7	3.2	--	4.2	3.9	7.2	4.0	1.7	1.2	2.4	4.0	--		
Healthcare support occupations	128.6	8.2	--	--	42.6	34.6	38.7	19.7	4.5	6.7	5.3	23.2	11.9	5.3	--	--	11.9	--		
Protective service occupations	79.0	11.3	--	--	10.2	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	35.1	13.7	12.2	--	--	--	--		
Food preparation and serving related occupations	46.0	2.3	--	--	7.9	4.3	23.1	2.7	5.3	12.8	1.2	8.8	3.5	1.1	3.6	--	3.1	--		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	151.0	--	--	--	28.4	21.7	76.5	9.3	--	54.9	7.9	30.0	18.1	3.7	3.7	--	10.7	--		
Personal care and service occupations	85.0	6.5	--	--	19.1	18.9	42.2	33.8	3.5	3.9	--	14.0	--	7.9	--	--	--	--		
Sales and related occupations	37.4	2.1	--	--	8.0	6.1	13.7	7.6	--	1.6	3.8	11.2	7.1	1.3	1.9	--	1.7	--		
Office and administrative support occupations	25.4	3.9	--	--	4.7	3.2	9.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.6	4.6	2.9	1.0	--	--	1.9	--		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	120.2	24.6	24.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77.4	--	--	26.9	--	--	--		
Construction and extraction occupations	194.7	8.8	4.7	--	14.1	9.0	126.0	14.9	3.8	103.5	3.4	29.0	8.6	10.7	3.6	--	13.4	--		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	162.7	10.4	4.7	--	20.7	9.5	44.0	15.8	6.4	20.1	1.7	70.8	31.5	9.7	21.0	--	14.6	--		
Production occupations	153.8	8.1	3.7	--	21.6	12.4	82.6	15.8	6.5	46.3	12.0	36.3	6.3	3.4	21.9	1.5	3.2	--		
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.0	18.4	4.7	3.1	51.8	32.2	90.6	41.1	11.5	25.2	5.6	61.6	20.9	10.2	23.3	2.8	31.6	--		

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	81.1	29.2	9.4	9.7	7.6	2.1	6.0	1.0	.3	.4	1.3	.2	.8	--	.2	9.2	13.7
Gender:																	
Male	101.7	33.9	12.3	15.1	11.7	3.4	6.1	1.5	.5	.6	1.0	.3	.8	--	--	10.9	18.8
Female	55.3	23.2	5.8	2.9	2.5	.4	5.9	.5	--	--	1.6	--	.7	--	.5	7.1	7.3
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	76.9	15.2	7.8	17.8	17.4	--	8.0	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.5	--
20 - 24	81.8	19.7	5.6	24.5	21.4	3.1	12.8	1.8	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	9.7
25 - 34	77.2	30.2	3.5	10.5	5.0	5.5	5.7	.7	.7	--	1.9	--	1.2	--	--	9.9	12.2
35 - 44	74.7	31.3	7.2	11.0	10.1	.9	4.0	1.2	.5	.9	1.4	--	--	--	--	7.9	8.8
45 - 54	86.0	34.2	14.5	4.9	3.6	1.3	4.7	.6	--	--	1.0	--	1.7	--	.8	10.7	13.6
55 - 64	86.9	26.9	11.3	4.9	4.7	--	5.8	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	9.7	26.3
65 and over	85.3	21.9	27.9	4.5	4.5	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9	12.6
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	32.2	23.3	--	1.8	1.8	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Business and financial operations occupations	6.6	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	6.1	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	82.3	50.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	13.4
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	23.4	13.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	38.4	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.8	18.5	5.7	5.6	5.3	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	8.4
Healthcare support occupations	128.6	56.6	6.1	4.6	4.6	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.3	11.7
Protective service occupations	79.0	32.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.7	13.9
Food preparation and serving related occupations	46.0	12.9	5.8	9.9	8.4	1.5	5.1	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	1.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	151.0	59.5	14.7	49.7	49.0	--	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	9.1
Personal care and service occupations	85.0	49.9	5.2	4.1	--	3.4	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	9.2
Sales and related occupations	37.4	22.5	3.6	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	3.2	4.1
Office and administrative support occupations	25.4	9.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	--	2.5	--	--	1.2	2.8	--	1.1	--	1.0	1.9	4.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	120.2	--	28.1	--	--	--	55.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.5
Construction and extraction occupations	194.7	19.2	23.5	36.9	5.2	31.7	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4	76.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	162.7	63.0	32.0	13.9	12.8	--	12.0	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.4	19.4
Production occupations	153.8	35.2	25.6	36.7	33.5	3.2	8.0	3.8	--	1.9	5.2	--	--	--	--	15.9	20.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.0	102.1	22.6	13.1	10.0	3.2	23.1	--	--	1.7	--	--	4.6	--	--	33.5	57.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	81.1	7	8.3	2.8	5.3	10.3	5.1	4.6	10.5	10.2	15.5	5.2	8.0	7.3
Gender:														
Male	101.7	1.2	10.7	3.0	8.0	17.4	1.4	.9	12.2	12.0	15.0	8.7	12.2	9.1
Female	55.3	2	5.3	2.6	2.0	1.5	9.8	9.2	8.5	8.0	16.3	.9	2.8	5.0
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	76.9	--	7.4	--	11.2	17.6	5.9	4.8	7.2	7.2	8.8	4.7	3.4	10.2
20 - 24	81.8	--	10.1	4.2	7.3	21.8	4.2	3.5	5.1	5.1	6.3	7.1	4.1	9.1
25 - 34	77.2	9	7.5	2.0	8.5	6.9	8.9	7.6	11.1	11.1	7.7	6.8	7.2	9.1
35 - 44	74.7	9	7.1	3.6	2.7	8.7	4.3	4.0	10.4	10.2	13.6	7.0	6.2	5.1
45 - 54	86.0	--	8.2	3.2	2.8	14.8	4.6	4.4	12.0	11.5	20.5	2.8	7.4	8.8
55 - 64	86.9	--	8.3	2.1	2.4	5.9	2.9	2.8	12.4	11.5	27.9	4.0	13.4	5.4
65 and over	85.3	--	15.9	--	18.5	--	--	--	7.6	6.6	20.3	--	16.2	2.0
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	32.2	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	1.8	1.6	24.6	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	1.9	3.6	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	5.0	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	82.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	10.8	50.5	--	13.7	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.5	13.5	--	--	--	13.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.8	--	--	1.9	--	--	16.1	16.1	5.6	3.9	10.7	--	2.7	7.6
Healthcare support occupations	128.6	--	5.4	--	--	--	65.2	64.3	7.4	6.9	31.2	--	5.1	10.7
Protective service occupations	79.0	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	--	25.4	25.4	13.9	--	14.9	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	46.0	--	9.3	3.4	5.0	--	--	--	5.0	5.0	11.3	4.2	--	6.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	151.0	--	18.8	7.4	6.5	--	--	--	9.3	9.3	35.5	50.7	4.7	13.2
Personal care and service occupations	85.0	--	--	--	--	--	53.4	48.5	5.6	5.2	10.6	--	--	13.3
Sales and related occupations	37.4	--	7.6	2.2	--	2.7	8	--	8.1	8.0	8.4	--	2.5	2.7
Office and administrative support occupations	25.4	--	5.0	2.5	--	1.3	--	--	6.6	6.4	6.5	--	1.3	1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	120.2	24.6	--	--	25.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.1	--
Construction and extraction occupations	194.7	--	3.2	6.4	2.8	31.6	--	--	9.1	9.1	42.4	33.7	11.2	50.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	162.7	5.0	4.2	--	20.0	30.4	--	--	21.0	21.0	17.9	12.7	8.3	13.4
Production occupations	153.8	1.1	20.8	3.4	14.8	52.5	--	--	23.8	23.8	10.7	12.6	4.6	8.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.0	--	36.3	8.6	24.5	27.0	--	--	33.9	32.3	43.4	5.0	66.5	12.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 18. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																					
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion				Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	Total	Roadway accidents			Total	Intentional injury by other person		Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents			
Total	81.1	23.8	16.7	3.4	3.0	22.1	5.4	13.4	2.0	24.2	7.9	2.5	2.5	4.8	3.6	.1	3.5	1.1	.5	1.9	--		
Gender:																							
Male	101.7	35.4	26.0	4.4	4.1	23.9	8.4	10.8	2.4	28.1	10.1	1.8	3.2	7.4	5.8	.2	3.5	.7	.2	2.6	--		
Female	55.3	9.4	5.1	2.1	1.7	19.9	1.8	16.7	1.5	19.3	5.2	3.3	1.7	1.4	.9	--	3.4	1.5	.8	1.1	--		
Age:																							
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
16 - 19	76.9	39.6	25.0	6.4	6.0	10.5	--	9.7	--	12.9	--	--	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
20 - 24	81.8	46.4	32.7	5.3	7.9	9.9	3.1	5.0	--	17.9	5.8	--	3.1	2.2	1.7	--	2.2	1.6	--	--	--		
25 - 34	77.2	20.9	14.8	3.5	2.0	12.4	3.4	6.5	2.3	25.6	6.8	3.1	1.8	9.4	8.2	--	7.1	1.4	--	5.4	--		
35 - 44	74.7	22.2	14.9	2.8	3.1	22.8	2.3	13.8	2.1	21.4	7.2	3.0	2.3	3.2	1.9	.4	2.3	1.0	.4	.9	--		
45 - 54	86.0	24.2	17.6	3.8	2.2	24.9	4.3	17.5	2.6	27.4	8.6	1.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	--	3.2	.4	.8	1.9	--		
55 - 64	86.9	13.2	8.2	2.1	2.3	39.6	17.6	20.5	1.4	26.4	9.0	3.3	2.0	3.6	2.5	--	2.1	1.5	--	--	--		
65 and over	85.3	27.3	23.7	--	--	24.3	--	20.6	2.1	26.8	17.0	--	--	6.0	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Major occupational group:																							
Management occupations	32.2	2.5	1.9	--	--	27.5	2.2	24.5	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Business and financial operations occupations	6.6	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	3.6	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Computer and mathematical occupations	6.1	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Architecture and engineering occupations	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Life, physical, and social science occupations	17.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Community and social service occupations	82.3	--	--	--	--	51.8	--	50.0	--	10.1	--	--	--	13.7	13.7	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Education, training, and library occupations	23.4	--	--	--	--	17.4	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	46.8	10.3	7.3	1.5	1.2	12.7	--	11.3	--	11.1	2.7	--	3.7	1.7	1.5	--	7.3	3.8	3.0	--	--		
Healthcare support occupations	128.6	12.2	5.6	5.8	--	37.0	--	33.7	--	57.1	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	18.1	10.9	5.0	--	--		
Protective service occupations	79.0	--	--	--	--	36.0	--	13.6	18.3	13.5	--	--	--	11.5	10.8	--	11.0	--	--	--	--		
Food preparation and serving related occupations	46.0	15.8	11.2	3.9	--	15.1	--	12.3	2.7	9.1	4.4	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	151.0	62.6	54.8	4.9	2.9	43.1	4.2	35.9	3.1	39.8	15.9	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Personal care and service occupations	85.0	3.7	--	--	--	14.9	--	10.4	--	48.4	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	9.2	--	5.7	--		
Sales and related occupations	37.4	4.9	3.4	1.0	--	11.5	1.8	8.8	.9	18.9	8.9	2.0	--	1.4	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Office and administrative support occupations	25.4	4.5	2.5	1.4	.5	8.6	.8	7.1	.6	10.4	3.9	3.5	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	120.2	34.2	--	--	23.4	54.2	51.8	--	--	--	--	--	28.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Construction and extraction occupations	194.7	61.7	46.5	3.1	7.5	54.9	41.1	11.6	--	37.0	12.3	--	2.3	7.3	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	162.7	51.1	41.0	7.5	2.0	64.8	17.2	20.1	5.3	34.6	9.5	--	7.5	4.6	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Production occupations	153.8	82.4	57.9	9.5	13.8	14.0	1.1	10.9	1.9	48.2	13.8	11.0	6.1	1.1	--	--	1.8	--	--	1.3	--		
Transportation and material moving occupations	260.0	71.1	45.8	10.7	11.2	56.4	22.5	26.6	6.0	80.8	29.6	3.7	3.4	44.1	36.1	--	4.2	--	--	3.6	--		

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	66.7	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 25, 2016. February 25, 2016

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

[illegible]

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

[illegible]

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 24. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

[illegible]

Table 24. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2014

Missouri -- state government

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government ^{2,3,4}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 26. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,600	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	930
Gender:														
Male	1,070	--	--	--	--	1,070	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	830
Female	460	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	630	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	550
45 to 54	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	1,140	--	--	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	770
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	1,250	--	--	--	--	1,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	820
Black only	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁵	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Gender:														
Male	66.9	--	--	--	--	66.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	89.2
Female	28.8	--	--	--	--	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	22.5	--	--	--	--	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	39.4	--	--	--	--	39.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.1
45 to 54	22.5	--	--	--	--	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	8.1	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	11.3	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	12.5	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	71.3	--	--	--	--	71.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82.8
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	78.1	--	--	--	--	78.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.2
Black only	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	17.5	--	--	--	--	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, February 25, 2016.

Table 28. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,600	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	930
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	690	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	680
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 29. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,600	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	930
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firefighters	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Maintenance and repair workers, general	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,600	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	930
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	360
Sprains, strains, tears	420	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	610	--	--	--	--	610	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	450
Shoulder	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Hand	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	420	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	330
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	560	--	--	--	--	560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350
Ladder	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Trucks	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														

Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	660	--	--	--	--	660	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	570	--	--	--	--	570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350
Fall to lower level	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	250	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	310	--	--	--	--	310	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 31. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	11.3	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	10.6	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.1
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	41.3	--	--	--	--	41.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.1
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	35.6	--	--	--	--	35.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.6
Fall to lower level	3.8	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	17.5	--	--	--	--	17.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	15.6	--	--	--	--	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	19.4	--	--	--	--	19.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.2
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 32. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	76.7	--	--	--	--	78.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	226.8
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	19.5	--	--	--	--	20.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.1
Sprains, strains, tears	20.2	--	--	--	--	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.9
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	11.1	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.9
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	14.7	--	--	--	--	15.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	2.1	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	8.2	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Back	3.6	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities	29.4	--	--	--	--	30.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110.2
Shoulder	3.9	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	4.3	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist	9.0	--	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.7
Hand	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities	20.2	--	--	--	--	20.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.0
Knee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ankle	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot	10.1	--	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	13.1	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	5.4	--	--	--	--	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	8.0	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care patient	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	27.1	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85.1
Ladder	5.5	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	10.3	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.9
Trucks	5.8	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														

Table 32. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.8	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	8.8	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.0
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	8.1	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.3
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	31.8	--	--	--	--	32.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.5
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	27.5	--	--	--	--	28.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85.1
Fall to lower level	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	13.3	--	--	--	--	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	11.8	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	14.9	--	--	--	--	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.8
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.9	21.3	8.1	4.4	5.6	25.0	23.8	20
Gender:									
Male	100.0	--	14.0	9.3	5.6	6.5	35.5	28.0	30
Female	100.0	23.9	39.1	8.7	--	--	--	17.4	2
Age:									
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	100.0	22.2	11.1	--	--	--	50.0	--	30
35 - 44	100.0	--	23.8	12.7	6.3	--	28.6	28.6	30
45 - 54	100.0	--	41.7	--	--	13.9	--	22.2	3
55 - 64	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.2	22
65 and over	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 - 11 months	100.0	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	38.9	9
1 - 5 years	100.0	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	45.0	24
5 years or more	100.0	--	26.3	8.8	4.4	6.1	33.3	18.4	22
Race or ethnic origin ² :									
White	100.0	3.2	26.4	4.0	4.0	5.6	30.4	27.2	30
Hispanic or Latino	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black or African American	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2014

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.9	21.3	8.1	4.4	5.6	25.0	23.8	20
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.6	37
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	100.0	7.2	--	10.1	--	--	50.7	21.7	30
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	17.4	17.4	--	--	39.1	20

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2014

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.9	21.3	8.1	4.4	5.6	25.0	23.8	20
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Firefighters	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	4
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.9	37
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.5	30
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2014

Missouri -- local government

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government ^{2,3,4}	100.0	11.9	21.3	8.1	4.4	5.6	25.0	23.8	20
Goods producing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	11.9	21.3	8.1	4.4	5.6	25.0	23.8	20
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 37. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	1,600	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	930
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	400	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
6 - 8 hours	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	550	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	380
Tuesday	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	140
Thursday	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	170
Friday	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 38. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	15.0	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	25.0	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	14.4	--	--	--	--	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.1
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	6.9	--	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	14.4	--	--	--	--	14.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	21.3	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	9.4	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	8.1	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	12.5	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1
6 - 8 hours	5.0	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	10.6	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	3.8	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	21.3	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	16.3	--	--	--	--	16.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	34.4	--	--	--	--	34.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.9
Tuesday	6.3	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	20.6	--	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.1
Thursday	12.5	--	--	--	--	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.3
Friday	8.8	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 39. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.9	21.3	8.1	4.4	5.6	25.0	23.8	20
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	--	--	29.2	--	--	--	--	2
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	--	45.0	--	--	12.5	--	35.0	9
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	47.8	37
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	20
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	78.3	17.4	30
Time not reported	100.0	35.3	--	--	--	--	55.9	--	30
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Less than 1 hour	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
1 - 2 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.2	33
2 - 4 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	18.2	--	54.5	40
4 - 6 hours	100.0	--	70.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
6 - 8 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
8 - 10 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	64.7	37
10 - 12 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours not reported	100.0	35.3	--	--	--	--	55.9	--	30
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	15.4	--	--	--	--	73.1	--	30
Monday	100.0	14.5	--	--	--	--	32.7	40.0	30
Tuesday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	40
Wednesday	100.0	--	84.8	--	--	--	--	--	2
Thursday	100.0	25.0	--	25.0	--	--	--	30.0	4
Friday	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 40. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities								
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot					
Total	76.7	2.1	--	--	8.2	3.6	29.4	3.9	4.3	2.2	9.0	20.2	--	2.0	10.1	--	13.1	3.3		
Gender:																				
Male	126.6	--	--	--	12.4	5.4	54.0	6.5	--	4.4	21.7	44.4	--	4.9	20.9	--	13.1	--		
Female	40.2	--	--	--	5.7	--	13.7	--	5.5	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	14.1	--		
Age:																				
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
25 - 34	78.7	--	--	--	11.6	--	55.5	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	8.3	--	--	--		
35 - 44	99.5	--	--	--	--	--	25.9	8.1	8.1	--	--	48.3	--	--	27.1	--	18.4	--		
45 - 54	93.4	--	--	--	18.6	10.6	23.4	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--	--	38.5	--		
55 - 64	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
65 and over	56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Major occupational group:																				
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 41. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	76.7	20.2	19.5	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.7	8.8
Gender:																	
Male	126.6	30.4	45.7	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.6	11.2
Female	40.2	14.3	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.4	--
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	78.7	27.2	40.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	99.5	28.2	--	--	--	--	30.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.7	--
45 - 54	93.4	24.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.5	--
55 - 64	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.8
65 and over	56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 42. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	76.7	--	2.3	--	3.4	--	8.0	7.1	5.4	3.7	27.1	7.1	10.3	5.3
Gender:														
Male	126.6	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	8.8	12.3	8.9	45.8	17.6	22.7	--
Female	40.2	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	6.4	--	--	15.4	--	--	--
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	78.7	--	--	--	--	--	16.5	16.2	--	--	39.4	--	--	--
35 - 44	99.5	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	29.4	--	16.3	--
45 - 54	93.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.9	17.3	39.8	--	19.0	--
55 - 64	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	15.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

Table 43. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2014

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																			
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents	
Total	76.7	13.3	11.8	--	--	31.8	2.8	27.5	--	14.9	3.2	--	--	8.8	8.1	--	3.8	2.3	--	--	3.3
Gender:																					
Male	126.6	22.9	19.7	--	--	56.5	7.0	45.8	--	25.9	4.6	--	--	19.8	18.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	40.2	7.3	6.9	--	--	16.2	--	16.2	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	3.6	--	--	--
Age:																					
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	78.7	--	--	--	--	39.9	--	39.9	--	15.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.7	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	99.5	31.7	31.7	--	--	37.7	--	29.6	--	11.7	--	--	--	16.0	16.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	93.4	--	--	--	--	47.2	--	41.2	--	24.4	--	--	--	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 - 64	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																					
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, February 25, 2016

2014 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

2014 CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES HIGHLIGHTS

Industry

- There were 106 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2014.
 - Ninety-seven fatalities were in private industry. Nine fatalities were in government.
 - Forty-nine fatalities were in private industry, goods-producing sectors. Forty-eight fatalities were in private industry, service-providing sectors.
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - trade, transportation, and utilities with 30;
 - natural resources and mining with 27; and
 - construction and manufacturing with 11 each.
 - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 25;
 - transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 15; and
 - construction (NAICS 23) and manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) with 11 each.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 63 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 41 (65.1%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 27 (42.9%) of the fatalities.
 - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 22 (34.9%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Construction accounted for eight (12.7%) of the fatalities.
 - Natural resources and mining, and manufacturing each accounted for seven (11.1 %) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for nine of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Nine of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
 - Public administration accounted for seven of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 34 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 27 (79.4%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for 20 (58.8%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for seven (20.6%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 3 (8.8%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities were:
 - 42 (39.6%) transportation incidents;
 - 23 (21.7%) falls, slips, trips;
 - 22 (20.8%) contact with objects and equipment;
 - 12 (11.3%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals; and
 - 5 (4.7%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (42) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2014.
 - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 30 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for six of the transportation incidents. Pedestrian vehicular incidents accounted for five of the transportation incidents.
 - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 20 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for ten of the transportation incidents.
 - The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for 11 of the transportation incidents. Nine of the transportation incidents were in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector.

Homicides

- Six of the total occupational fatalities were homicides.
 - Five of the homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
 - Four of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors.

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (51) of the total fatalities. Persons, plants, animals, and minerals; and structures and surfaces were each the source in 16 fatalities.

- Vehicles was the secondary source in 14 fatalities. Tools, instruments, and equipment; and structures and surfaces were each the secondary source in eight fatalities.

Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (28) fatal occupational injuries.
 - Twenty of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Driver/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for 23 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
- There were 25 occupational fatalities in management occupations.
 - Ten of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for 19 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations.

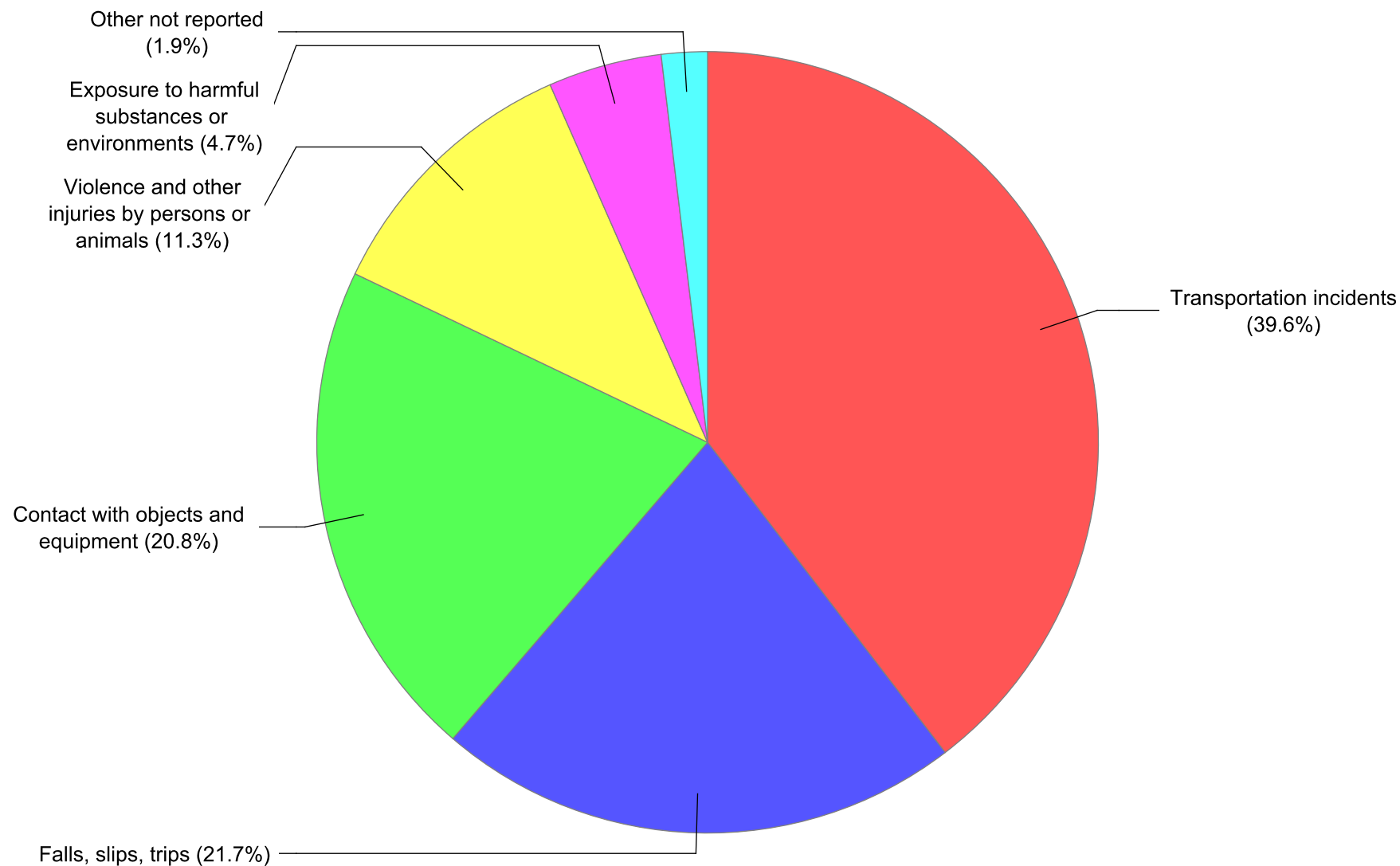
Worker characteristics

- Male workers accounted for 98 (92.5%) of the 106 fatal occupational injuries.
 - Forty of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
 - Contact with objects and equipment and falls, slips, trips each was the event or exposure for 20 fatalities in male workers.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years accounted for 27 (25.5%) of the fatalities. Workers 65 years and over accounted for 26 (24.5%) of the fatalities.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 91 (85.8%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
 - Black or African-American, non-Hispanic workers and Hispanic or Latino workers each accounted for five (4.7%) of the total occupational fatalities.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014 (106 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Transportation incidents	42
Falls, slips, trips	23
Contact with objects and equipment	22
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	12
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5
Other not reported	2

Chart A-1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014 (106 total fatal injuries)

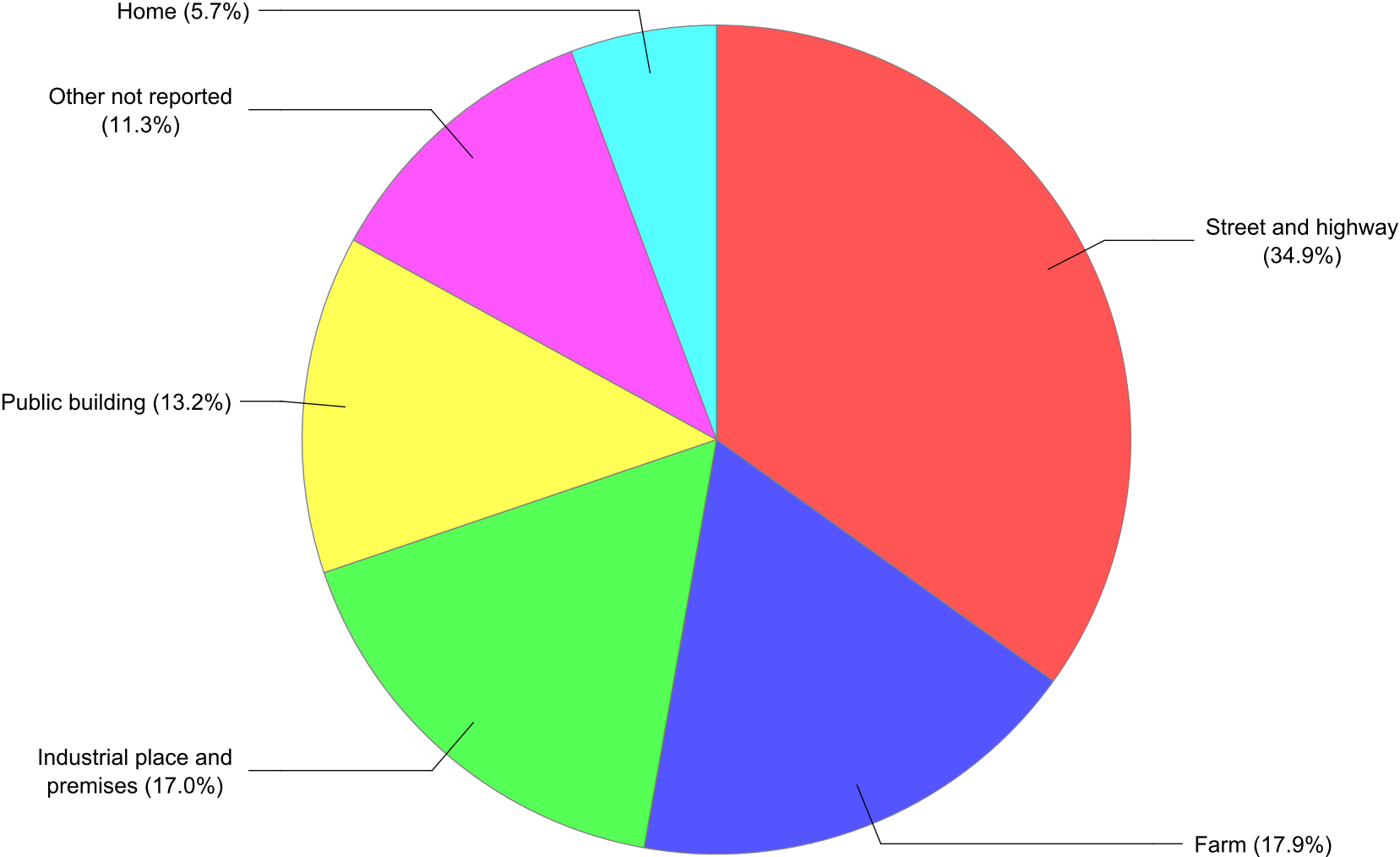


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014 (106 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	37
Farm	19
Industrial place and premises	18
Public building	14
Other not reported	12
Home	6

Chart A-2. Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014 (106 total fatal injuries)

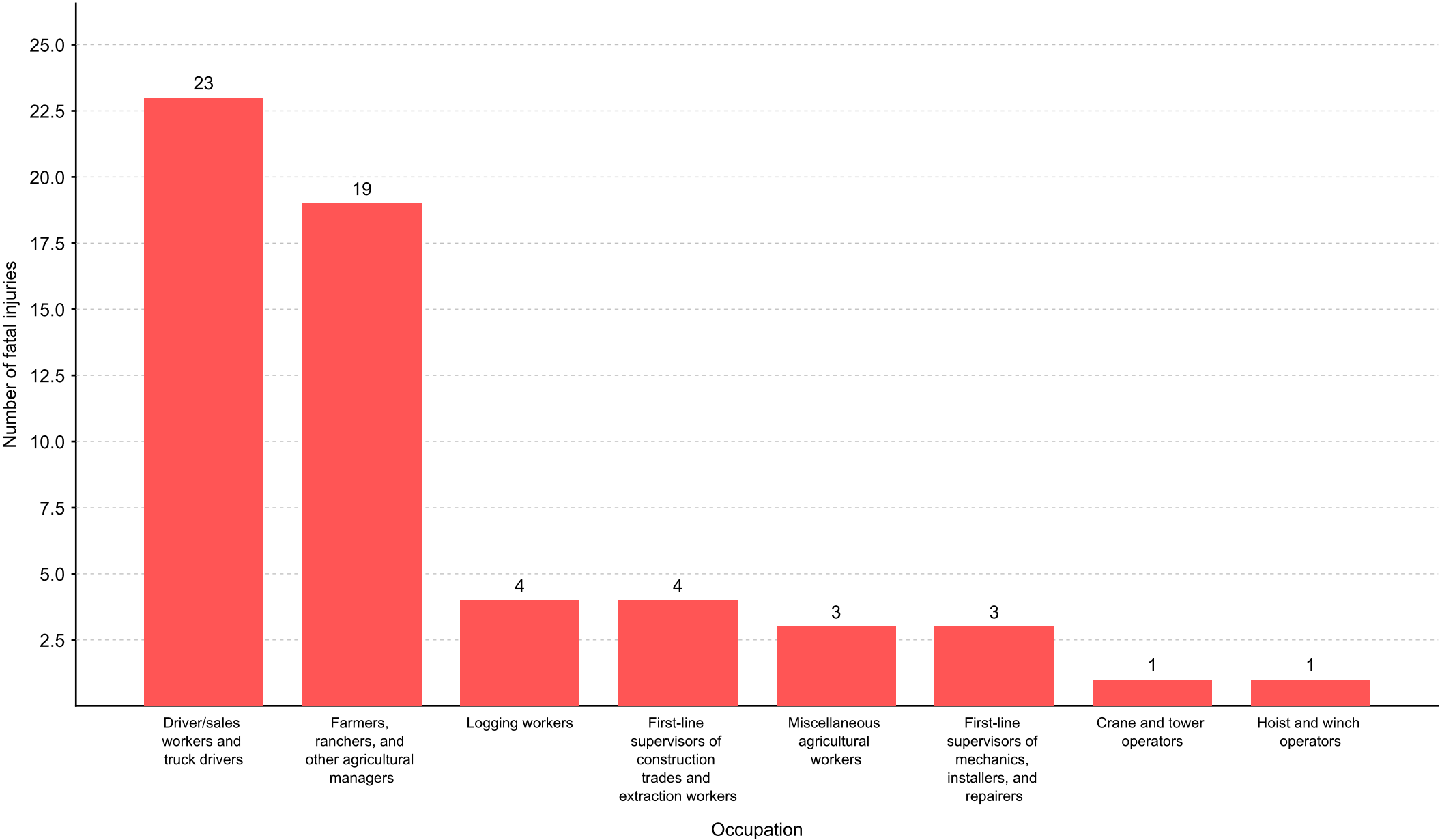


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014, (106 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	19
Logging workers	4
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	4
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	3
Crane and tower operators	1
Hoist and winch operators	1

Chart A-3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014, (106 total fatal injuries)



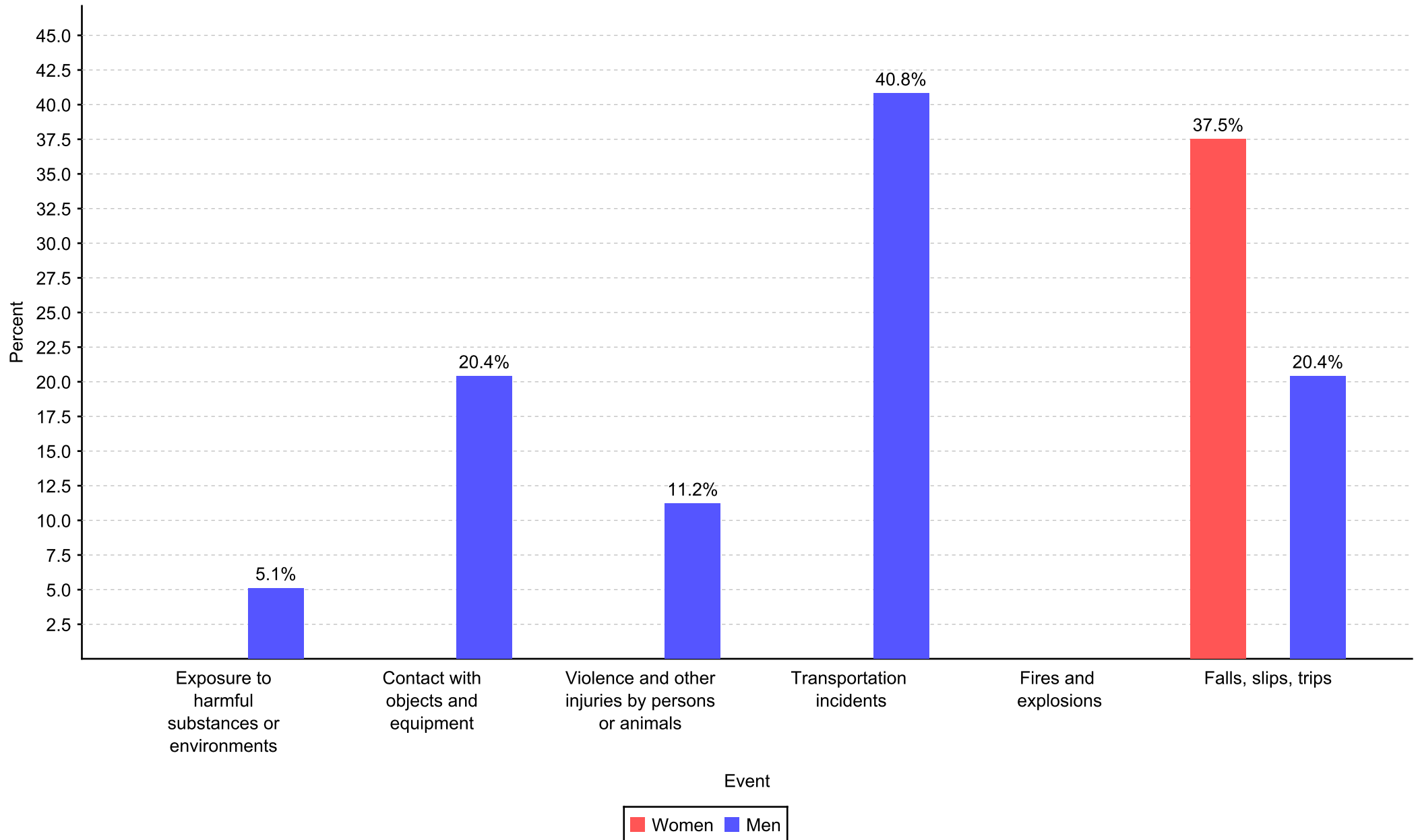
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014, (98 men, 8 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	5	-
Contact with objects and equipment	20	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	11	-
Transportation incidents	40	-
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	20	3

Chart A-4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014, (98 men, 8 women)

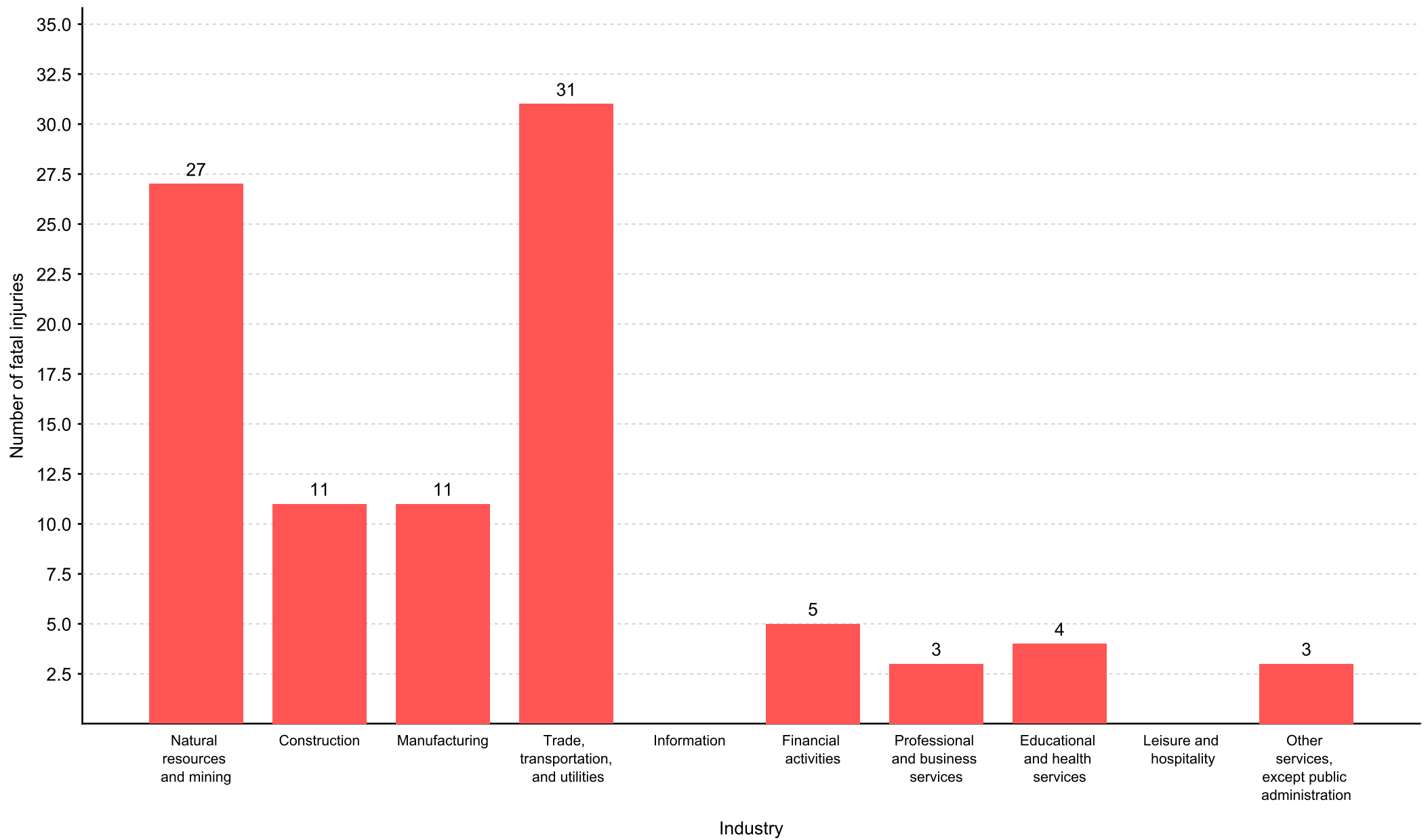
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014 (106 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	27
Construction	11
Manufacturing	11
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31
Information	-
Financial activities	5
Professional and business services	3
Educational and health services	4
Leisure and hospitality	-
Other services, except public administration	3

Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2014 (106 total fatal injuries)

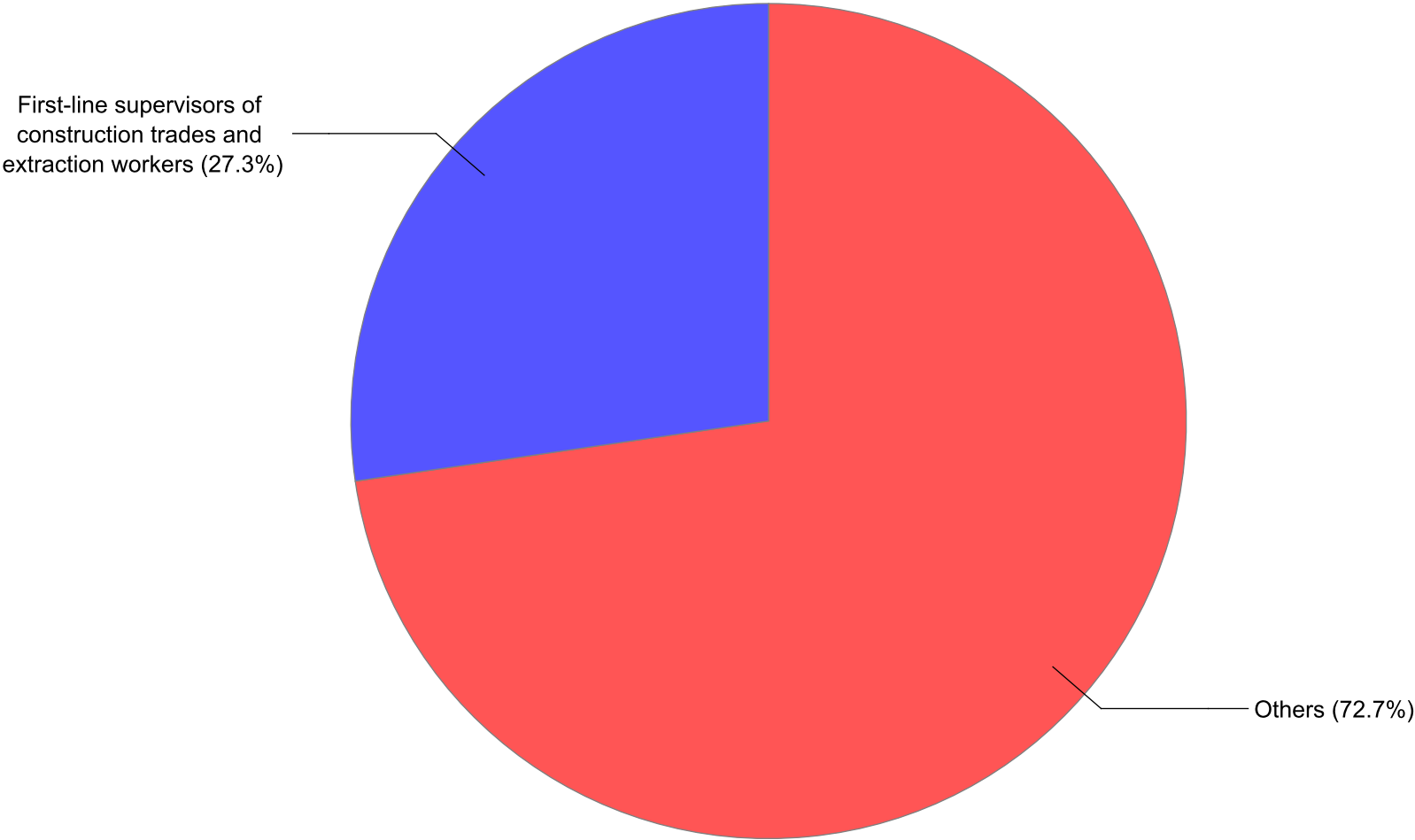


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2014 (11 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Others	8
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	3

Chart A-6.
Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2014 (11 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2016]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		106	12	42	--	23	5	22
Private industry		97	9	38	--	22	5	22
Goods producing		49	--	15	--	14	--	17
Natural resources and mining		27	--	9	--	7	--	10
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		25	--	9	--	5	--	10
Crop production	111	18	--	9	--	--	--	7
Other crop farming	1119	18	--	9	--	--	--	7
All other crop farming	11199	18	--	9	--	--	--	7
Animal production and aquaculture	112	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	113	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	1133	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	11331	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵		2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	212	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2123	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stone mining and quarrying	21231	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dimension stone mining and quarrying	212311	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		11	--	3	--	5	--	3
Construction		11	--	3	--	5	--	3
Construction of buildings	236	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	2362	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	6	--	--	--	3	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Manufacturing		11	--	3	--	--	--	4
Manufacturing		11	--	3	--	--	--	4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	32732	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		48	8	23	--	8	3	5
Trade, transportation, and utilities		30	3	19	--	3	--	3
Wholesale trade		8	--	6	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm supplies merchant wholesalers	42491	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		15	--	11	--	--	--	3
Truck transportation	484	13	--	11	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	9	--	8	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	5	--	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4842	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	48423	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Financial activities		5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Finance and insurance		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	811	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		9	3	4	--	--	--	--
Local government		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing		5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment

¹ CFI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/lif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	106	42	30	6	5	6	5
Private industry	97	38	29	6	--	4	4
Goods producing	49	15	9	5	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining	27	9	4	5	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	25	9	4	5	--	--	--
Crop production	18	9	4	5	--	--	--
Other crop farming	18	9	4	5	--	--	--
All other crop farming	18	9	4	5	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining³	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stone mining and quarrying	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dimension stone mining and quarrying	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	11	3	3	--	--	--	--
Construction	11	3	3	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person-- intentional
Manufacturing	11	3	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	11	3	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	48	23	20	--	--	4	4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	30	19	17	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	8	6	6	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm supplies merchant wholesalers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	15	11	9	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	13	11	9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	9	8	6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	5	5	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person-- intentional
Financial activities	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁴	9	4	--	--	3	--	--
Local government	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	106	100.0	63	100.0	9	100.0	34	100.0
Goods producing	49	46.2	22	34.9	--	--	27	79.4
Natural resources and mining	27	25.5	7	11.1	--	--	20	58.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	25	23.6	5	7.9	--	--	20	58.8
Crop production	18	17.0	--	--	--	--	17	50.0
Other crop farming	18	17.0	--	--	--	--	17	50.0
All other crop farming	18	17.0	--	--	--	--	17	50.0
Animal production and aquaculture	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵	2	1.9	2	3.2	--	--	--	--
Mining (except oil and gas)	2	1.9	2	3.2	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	2	1.9	2	3.2	--	--	--	--
Stone mining and quarrying	2	1.9	2	3.2	--	--	--	--
Dimension stone mining and quarrying	2	1.9	2	3.2	--	--	--	--
Construction	11	10.4	8	12.7	--	--	3	8.8
Construction	11	10.4	8	12.7	--	--	3	8.8
Construction of buildings	4	3.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential building construction	3	2.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	6	5.7	4	6.3	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manufacturing	11	10.4	7	11.1	--	--	4	11.8
Manufacturing	11	10.4	7	11.1	--	--	4	11.8
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	57	53.8	41	65.1	9	100.0	7	20.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	31	29.2	27	42.9	--	--	3	8.8
Wholesale trade	8	7.5	8	12.7	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	4	3.8	4	6.3	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4	3.8	4	6.3	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	3	2.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Farm supplies merchant wholesalers	3	2.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	6	5.7	5	7.9	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	16	15.1	13	20.6	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	13	12.3	11	17.5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	9	8.5	7	11.1	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	4	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	5	4.7	5	7.9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	2	1.9	2	3.2	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight trucking	4	3.8	4	6.3	--	--	--	--
Specialized freight (except used goods) trucking, long-distance	3	2.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Financial activities	5	4.7	5	7.9	--	--	--	--
Finance and insurance	3	2.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	4	3.8	3	4.8	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and maintenance	3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	7	6.6	--	--	7	77.8	--	--
Public administration	7	6.6	--	--	7	77.8	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	3	2.8	--	--	3	33.3	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	3	2.8	--	--	3	33.3	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2014

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

³ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2014

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	106	49	27	11	11	48	30	--	5	3	3	--	3
Primary Source⁴													
Machinery	9	7	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural and garden machinery	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	7	3	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment parts	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	16	5	4	--	--	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--injured or ill worker	5	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	6	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	16	9	3	5	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	5	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofs	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ladders	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	51	21	13	3	5	26	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	37	10	4	--	4	23	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	8	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	6	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	25	9	--	--	4	16	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	13	--	--	--	--	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boom truck, bucket or basket hoist truck	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dump truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck or van	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	12	10	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractors, PTOs	10	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	10	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Parts and materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	4	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuel	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rocks, crushed stone	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	8	3	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures other than buildings	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curbs, traffic calming bumps, embankments	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Embankments	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	8	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Firearms	7	--	--	--	--	6	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	14	3	--	--	--	11	8	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2014

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Highway vehicles, motorized	13	--	--	--	--	11	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	6	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	6	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	5	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	6	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental and elemental conditions	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High winds, gusts, turbulence	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁵ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	106	12	42	--	23	5	22
Management occupations	25	4	10	--	4	--	7
Other management occupations	23	3	10	--	3	--	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	19	--	9	--	--	--	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	19	--	9	--	--	--	7
Computer and mathematical occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer specialists	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	4
Agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Fallers	4	--	--	--	--	--	3
Construction and extraction occupations	11	--	3	--	5	--	3
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	7	--	--	--	4	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10	--	--	--	4	--	--
Supervisors of installation, maintenance, and repair workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	--	20	--	--	--	5
Motor vehicle operators	25	--	20	--	--	--	4
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	--	19	--	--	--	3
Driver/sales workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	18	--	16	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Material moving workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane and tower operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane and tower operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoist and winch operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoist and winch operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2014

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	106	42	30	6	5	6	5
Management occupations	25	10	4	5	--	--	--
Other management occupations	23	10	4	5	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	19	9	4	5	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	19	9	4	5	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer specialists	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fallers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	11	3	3	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of construction and extraction workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors of installation, maintenance, and repair workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	20	17	--	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators	25	20	17	--	3	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	23	19	17	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	18	16	14	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2014

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Material moving workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane and tower operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crane and tower operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoist and winch operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoist and winch operators	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	106	42	12	22	23	5	--
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	72	29	8	11	19	4	--
Self-employed ⁵	34	13	4	11	4	--	--
Gender							
Women	8	--	--	--	3	--	--
Men	98	40	11	20	20	5	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	18	9	4	--	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	14	6	--	--	4	--	--
45 to 54 years	27	7	--	11	5	--	--
55 to 64 years	19	9	3	4	--	--	--
65 years and over	26	11	--	4	9	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	91	35	10	20	22	--	--
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2014

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

² Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

⁵ Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

⁶ Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

[illegible]

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2014

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

[illegible]

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2014

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 13, 2016

Appendix: Glossary

All other occupational illnesses.

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking.

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment.

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure.

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

Fatality rate.

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment.

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked.

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate.

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry.

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases.

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work.

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment.

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness.

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation.

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups.

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness.

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.
Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury.

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected.

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases.

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;

3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses.

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity.

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample.

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame.

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata).

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness.

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary.

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders.

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency.

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders.

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe.

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers.

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers.

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment.

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness.

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship.

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.